The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6491. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAKE.

Efforts to Reconcile the Convention To its Fate.

Baiting the Greeley Hook with Hopes of Office.

Nomination Secured, the Party Whip to Do the Rest.

Determined Stand of the Honest Democracy.

They Predict that Greeley will Prove Their John Tyler.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Now that about one-half of the delegates to the Convention have arrived, something of the spirit by which the party is dominated begins to appear. As I have already stated, there are very few of those who have heretofore been prominent in the Democratic councils who are members of this Convention, and therefore what appears here can be taken as the average sentiment of the party. I have not yet heard a single regret for the Democratic past. I have not yet heard a single promise of reformation for the future. What the party desires, if opinions expressed here can be taken as an evidence, is office. What it will do with office if it should get it can only be judged by what it has done with it in the past. Therefore a rapid glance at the last few years of Democratic rule will not be amiss at this moment when the party of retrogression is about to fall down and worship a new idol.

THE DEMOCRACY AS IT WAS.

The nation remembers how, twelve years ago, the Democratic Party assembled in this city was rent in twain, and it knows what causes led to that disruption. For nearly a score of years before that time the Democratic party of the United States had been an instrument for oppression. It had not only been the apologist of human slavery as a basis for a free government, but it had been active, persistent, vicious, in carrying that idea into the practical operation of the Government. It had violated sacred compromises at the dictation of the Slave Oligarchy. It had attempted to call the roll of bondmen at Bunker Hill. It had inaugurated war on the plains of Kansas. It had thrust the firebrand of slavery discussion into the Congress of the United States, it had through two successive presidencies made the Government of the United States merely a tool for the perpetuation and extension of property in men. It was a relic of the feudalism of the fifteenth century dominating the politics of a free government in the nineteenth, and was therefore an anachronism that it was certain would not be long endured. During all these years a public sentiment had grown up against this party which finally culminated in the constitutional election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. The Democratic Party of the nation, having its heart and brain in the Southern States, was at least logical, and took up arms in defence of the ideas to which it had so long been devoted. The nation knows what followed. Those bitter, terrible years of such gigantic war as the world never saw before. Never did the party of retrogression make a more terrible battle for life, and never before was freedom environed with such stubborn, persistent foes as were those Democratic armies marshalled from these Southern States, determined that if the whole nation could not rest upon the back of a slave, that the other half, at least, should have no other foundation.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

It is needless to recount the succeeding scenes. They are remembered in tens of thousands of desolated homes from which some one went out to do battle in the cause of right, fought nobly, and fell as martyrs fall. Hundreds of battle-fields piled with slain, beleagured cities, blazing farm-houses, vast tracts of country marked with the ruin of marching armies, the nation loaded down with debt, were the results of this attempt of the Democracy to impede the progress of mankind to full and enlightened liberty.

When at last freedom triumphed, and Democracy was forced from the arena of armed conflict, it by no means abandoned the contest. Laying down its arms to Grant at Appomattox it was quiescent for a time, but when the apostasy of Andrew Johnson seemed to afford it a chance of resurrection it instantly reared its head and commenced again by new devices the old contest.

THE KUKLUX.

All over the South an order sprung up, called by several names, among its members, but which, has gained an infamous immortality as the Kuklux. It was the business of this order, by every means, including that of murder, to make converts to Democracy. What it did and how it did it can no longer be disputed, and there is nothing in all the annals of human barbarism to equal the record of those atrocities in the Southern States, which the report of the Congressional Committee upon the Kuklux disorders has placed beyond cavil. When the truth could no longer be denied Congress at last threw the protecting arm of the Government over the hapless victims of this peculiar method of political proselytism, and through the wise and vigorous enforcement of this law by President Grant order again became restored, and there was safety for citizens of all political beliefs.

DEMOCRATS DO NOT DENOUNCE THESE CRIMES.

This is but a bird's-eye view of the Democratic past. I don't mean to assert that the Democratic Party has ever formally, or by any of its individual members, claimed these atrocities since the war as its work, or that it has dared to attempt to justify them. But the American people know that it was the spirit of Democracy surviving the battle-fields of the rebellion that led to these unparalleled crimes. If the Democratic Party has never owned them, never justified them, so has it never squarely and unequivocally denounced them.

NO EVIDENCE OF A CHANGE OF PURPOSE.

With this past behind them, with these undeniable facts of their party history staring them in the face, these delegates come together to nominate Horace Greeley for President of the United States. If there was any evidence that there had been in these men a change of heart as well as a change of tactics there would be more encouragement in this fact than in any other event which has occurred in this decade. But I have found no such evidence. The only reason which can be heard everywhere among these men for taking Mr. Greeley for their candidate is that of expediency. They admit candidly enough that they can elect no man of their own, and by that admission confess that the nation justly abhors them. They don't pretend that they have come to Mr. Greeley. They don't care to know whether Mr. Greeley has come to them, so far as any principle is concerned, but the drift of their talk is that if once Mr. Greeley can be elected by their votes it will practically result in handing the government over to the control of the Democratic party. They make no promise of what they will do with it when they get it. I have talked with many of the leading men who are here, and while I have not space to give their conversation in detail, this is the gist of it: Democracy means to get the Government by a false pretense, because it is evident that it cannot obtain it by fair means.

A BOUQUET OF DEMOCRATS.

Let the nation remember the political record of these men: Eli S. Shorter and Gen. John M. Withers, of Alabama; Gens. Fagan and Flournoy, of Arkansas; Senator Casserly and Wm. M. Gwin, of California; Oliver E. Burr, Charles J. Ingersoll and Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Gen. J. B. Gordon, Georgia; Gen. J. E. McClernand, Illinois; Bayliss W. Hanna, Indiana; Beriah G. Magoffin and Gen. Benjamin F. Buckner, of Connecticut; Eben F. Pillsbury, Maine; Gen. Barksdale, Mississippi; Henry Bingham and Ira E. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; Senator Stockton, New-Jersey; Gov. Hoffman, Augustus Schell, Thomas Kinsella, Thomas J. Creamer, and others of like character, from New-York; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; John H. Regan, Texas; Thos. S. Bocock and Thos. G. Vernoy, of Virginia. In addition to these members of the Convention, let it be remembered that there is not a single vicious Democrat in all the land whose repentance is of a suspicious character, but is heartily and actively at work in the Greeley interest. Remembering the record of all these men, the value of the professions which they now make can be fairly estimated, and the people can judge what with them is the ruling motive in joining hands across the bloody chasm which the Democratic Party dug between the North and the South.

"Office, office," is the wail of these sinners who have learned the monkish trick of making sack-cloth outward worn pass muster for genuine penitence.

SPRINGES TO CATCH DEMOCRATS.

If any doubts had been entertained as to the character of the alliance between Greeley and Democracy, they would have been utterly dispelled by the scene presented in the rotunda of the Carrollton today, whither had flown the political birds of prey, with appetites sharpened by their prolonged fast. Cochrane and Yerger still forced themselves to the front as Greeley lobbyists, and were the most prominent and busy in the gang. They could be seen alternately in consultation with Theodore Tilton, who had just accomplished a stroke of business by hanging up several specimens of his new lithograph of Greeley; with George N. Sanders, who met the Sage at Niagara; with Judson Kilpatrick, who is busily casting his nets for office in new waters; with Benjamin and Fernando Wood, and with scores of others who are not quite so well known. In fact Cochrane and Yerger were the most prominent, persistent and indefatigable of the Greeley workers, and were insisting everywhere that Cincinnati should be swallowed whole. There was, however, considerable opposition to this, and a handbill was circulated among the delegates which declared as follows:

"Passivism will certainly prove ruinous. Nominations must be made and a platform laid down, and it must be a Democratic platform. No indorsement of the Cincinnati platform will do. If the election of Grant is to be made secure beyond a peradventure, it cannot be done more certainly than by an indorsement of the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and a simple recommendation that Democrats vote for Greeley and Brown. Fully one-third of the party in that case will decline to vote at all, for the reason that they don't indorse the Cincinnati platform any more than that laid down at Philadelphia, and have no choice between rival Republican candidates, to the support of either of whom they will decline to be transferred; while if a declaration of principles be made which shall not outrage the conviction of Democrats, and candidates be nominated regularly, under the old Democratic two-thirds rule, no matter who the candidates may be, the great bulk of the party will acquiesce and yield a sort of support to the ticket. By this course we may win with Greeley; not otherwise. If Democrats vote for him at all, it will be under the appliances of party discipline, and with the hope of saving their organization. There is absolutely nothing in him personally to command Democratic support; on the contrary, everything to repel it. The attempt to get up a repetition of the campaign of 1840, and to run away with the masses by arousing a tornado of enthusiasm, will fail utterly. While the people now, as in 1840, are ripe for reform and can be wrought up to the point of boisterous opposition to Grant, by the very slightest provocation, yet there must be some more substantial foundation than a little old white hat. This is too thin. It means nothing, typifies nothing, while the coon-skin and log-cabin were made to impress upon the public mind in 1840 that, though humble people, born and reared in log-cabins, yet under the lead of Gen. Harrison the patriotic masses saved the country at Tippecanoe. Greeley wears an old white hat; so do thousands of old silly men all over the country; and the attempt to ply a man's susceptibilities with such an appeal for enthusiasm can but excite disgust. Democrats can be induced to vote for Greeley if made to regard it as a duty to do so; not otherwise. To this end he must become in fact the Democratic candidate by regular nomination, and upon a platform not positively offensive to Democratic faith, as is that of Cincinnati."

THE STRAIGHT CONFERENCE.

While the attention of the Greeleyites was thus occupied, the "straights" were in consultation as to how they could save the party from the destruction which is, in their view, inevitable from the indorsement of the Sage. In numbers they were fewer than they expected yesterday that they would be, and the only ones on hand who could be called at all prominent were Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; Judge Flanders and J. L. Van Allen, of New-York. Henry A. Wise, Jubal Early, Judge Lyons, and other Southerners, who were expected, did not appear, but the preliminary conference went on notwithstanding the paucity of numbers. At noon they met in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and on motion, Judge Flanders was appointed Chairman. The Chairman explained that this was merely a preliminary meeting, convened for the purpose of concerting measures to liberate their party from the disgrace and annihilation which threatened it, and to determine upon a line of action to prevent the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic National Convention. [Applause.] There was a combination on foot, he asserted, to obtain the complete disruption of their party by placing their oldest and bitterest political enemy at the head of their ticket for the office of President of the United States. No man today who advocated Greeley's candidature had the temerity to declare that he recanted his political tendencies or apologized for his many unjust and wicked attacks upon the Democracy. On the contrary, he boasted of his political consistency, claiming that the Democrats sought him as their leader without his seeking their support. If the Democratic Convention put him in nomination, they would take him with all his sins upon his head, and would practically put their own party out of existence. To prevent such a fatality this movement was inaugurated, with a promise to all Democrats that its leaders would preserve and maintain untarnished the great principles of Democracy now and forever. He suggested the appointment of a committee to consider what had best be done in the present crisis.

Mr. Edward F. Stokes, of Greenfield, S. C., delivered an able address on the situation of Democracy in relation to the coming election. He was in attendance, he said, as a representative of the citizens of South Carolina, a State that had suffered more than any other in the Union through Radical oppression and misrule. But no suffering on earth could make a true Democrat kiss the heel of tyranny; and while he hated the present Administration of the country, he expressed a stronger hatred of Greeley. In his own State he was an earnest opponent of Mr. Greeley's nomination. He attended the State Democratic Convention and opposed every motion in the interest of the Cincinnati nominee, and he now declared that if Greeley was nominated at Baltimore they should at once give up the organization, unless others rescued the flag which Jefferson and Jackson and Polk carried successfully to the administration of the Government. Never, in the history of the country, had the Democratic Party such an opportunity of acquiring possession of the Government; and, under these circumstances, would they commit the suicidal act of nominating Greeley as their choice for President? No! If, however, the Convention indorsed Greeley's nomination, as a Democrat and a representative of a large portion of the Democratic element in his State he would have but one course to adopt, and that was to endeavor to defeat it with all his might. Greeley had abused the Democratic Party for thirty years, and now, with the audacity of his Satanic Majesty, he demanded its support. He called upon every true Democrat to denounce him, as a duty they owed to themselves and their country.

Mr. James Sweeney, of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, spoke, indorsing the remarks of Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, asked if they would support the only man in the country who cared to sanction Gen. Butler's famous Order No. 28, which empowered the soldiery to seize all women of New-Orleans who insulted them as improper characters.

A set of resolutions were proposed, advocating the nomination of an independent Democratic candidate, but as the meeting was only a temporary one it was laid over for the present. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Ledley, of Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Anthony Sambola, of Louisiana; Mr. Van Allen, of New-York, and others. The following Committee was then appointed to take action in regard to the proposed opposition to Horace Greeley: Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, Chairman; George D. Harrison Parker, of Virginia; George W. Wissengen, of Kentucky; Andre Matteson, of Louisiana; Edward F. Stokes, of South Carolina; Horace Cole, of New-York; Carl J. Chute, of New-York; James Sweeney, of Pennsylvania; John J. Davis, of West Virginia; Francis Hopkins, of New-York, and John J. Watkins, of Maryland. The meeting then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow. The whole tone of the meeting was extremely bitter against Greeley, and, although these men were few in number, they showed a determination to go on and put an independent ticket in the field. They declare that they have the majority of their party at their backs, and that all they need to insure a larger vote for their ticket than Greeley will get is to have the polls supplied with their electoral ticket in each State, and this they promise to do. They seem confident that in many cases they will have the regular machinery of the Democratic party in their hands; and should this prove to be the case, it is easy to see that they will be able to bring out a respectable vote for their candidate. Who this will be has not yet transpired, but the "straights" declare that it will be a gentleman who has the entire confidence of the party, and who will certainly accept their nomination. The Greeleyites in many cases affect to believe that Pendleton is their man, but the "straights" themselves resolutely decline to mention any names.

THE JOHN TYLER OF DEMOCRACY.

While it cannot be asserted that their movement is formidable on the surface, it yet appears to have latent strength which troubles the Greeleyites. It is a remarkable fact that although the meeting at Maryland Institute was so small, yet several of the delegates to the regular Convention were present and made an effort to capture the concern after the manner of the Fifth-avenue Conference, but they had their labor for their pains. The Greeley leaders had affected to laugh at the affair as unworthy of notice, but after all they took particular care to notice it. They were also greatly troubled, notwithstanding their pretended indifference, by the handbills which the straights were constantly thrusting upon everybody. The most effective of these reads as follows:

"For thirty-five years Mr. Greeley has been the bitterest and most uncompromising enemy and opponent of the Democratic Party, and through the power of the *Tribune* has stricken blow after blow against our principles and every cherished institution of the South, which have assisted more than any other agency to bring about the defeats of our party for the last twelve years. The English language possessed no vile epithet, no scurrilous name, that Mr. Greeley has not applied to us and our former leaders. Nor has common decency controlled his pen when writing of the high-born and virtuous women of the South, our own mothers, daughters, sisters and wives. The face of any Southern delegate who could honor Mr. Greeley with his vote should tingle with shame when he returns to his family and informs them that he has nominated their traducer and vilifier for the highest office within the gift of the people.

Five years ago he commenced his shrewd, foxy and crafty candidacy by a species of unmitigated demagoguery, in journeying to Richmond and offering himself on the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis. This act is in lively contrast with the expressions of his own pen, as appeared in the *Tribune* on the 24th of November, 1860, which read as follows, viz.: 'When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides,' made desolate more by Horace Greeley than any other one man in the whole country. And, now, he comes among us who has spent all the energies of his whole life against us, in the language of the New-York *World* of the 8th of last month, "and asks that we adopt him as our party chief." His nomination would be a complete abandonment of principle, a surrender of party organization which could never be resuscitated. What have the Democratic party to hope for in the event of Greeley's nomination and election? If it is thought by any that the patronage of such an Administration would be divided with the Democratic party, let them be undeceived. His first duty would be to call around him in a Cabinet those who first gave him prominence at Cincinnati, and none would be appointed to office who had not in past years been in sympathy with the tones and sentiments of the *Tribune*. Moreover, the great *Tribune* has existed, been kept alive, has flourished in the North and West by the influence of the Republican Party. It is natural to suppose that an establishment in which there is half a million invested, whose owner has had a life-long pride in its very life, existence and prosperity, would forsake the creed of so long a time, and be permitted to die for the want of patronage which it would lose if Mr. Greeley should select office holders from the Democratic Party. What John Tyler was to the Whig Party, such would be Greeley to the Democratic Party. As Andrew Johnson served the Republican Party, so would Greeley serve the Democratic Party should he be elected.

It is claimed that Greeley can carry New-York and Pennsylvania, and no Democrat can. During all his editorial life he has constantly been waging war against leading individuals in both these States, and many leading politicians are hoping that he may be nominated, that they may revenge themselves against him at the election. What the Democratic Party want is a straight out Democrat for each office from different parts of the country. The disaffected Republicans would rally with us, and a sure victory would be ours. Should this Convention nominate Mr. Greeley, all true Democrats will be invited to remain here and make the preliminary arrangements for the nomination of Democratic candidates and placing before the people a Democratic platform, that our party may be saved the disgraceful humiliation of compromising with a sorehead faction, and taking one of them as our leader.

As an offset to these arguments, the Greeleyites could only point to Tilton's new print, to be had at reasonable rates, and to a fan, which was so made as to be a very fair representation of the Sage's vast expanse of face. Pleased with toys, and their palates tickled by frequent sucking through many straws, the Greeleyites grimly awaited the hour of doom, when they must surrender to their traducer.

AN EXPLOSION FEARED.

It was a noticeable fact that there was never a gathering of politicians so glum, never one which seemed so heartily ashamed of the business in which it was engaged. Even the kind of spiritual consolation, so often sought was of no avail in raising their spirits, and fears are prevalent that even with the aid of the three bars inside the theatre, reinforced by the numerous drinking-dens in the neighborhood, it will be impossible to manufacture any decent show of enthusiasm. Indeed, grave apprehensions are now entertained of an explosion in the Convention itself, as, notwithstanding all the labors of Aleck McClure, several members of the Pennsylvania delegation are resolute in their determination to resist Greeley's nomination in open session. At the caucus of the State the vote on Greeley was 40 for to 18 against, but subsequently all of these gave in their adhesion to Chappaqua except the following: Hon. Ephraim L. Acker, now a member of Congress; Hon. E. M. Boyer, formerly a member; Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia; James P. Barr, of the Pittsburg *Post*, and J. M. Latta. These gentlemen declare that they will openly resist the nomination of Greeley in the Convention, and advocate a straight ticket; but that if overruled they will abide by the action of the Convention. It therefore seems certain that the session is not to be a mere dull, uninteresting registration of the decrees of Fenton, Cochrane and Yerger, but will at least, be enlivened with a protest against this abject submission, and when once the opposition is opened, when the delegates are assembled, there is no telling what will happen. There are some in every delegation who are bitterly opposed to the surrender. There is no one among them all who dares claim Greeley as his first choice, or advocate him upon any other ground than that of expediency. Any one who has noticed the sullen dejected humor of this crowd can see that only one shrewd, resolute leader might produce such an effect by adroit opposition in open Convention as to prevent Greeley's nomination on the first ballot, and ultimately by the excitement this would produce prevent it altogether. Such a thing does not seem probable now, but it is not impossible, and is worthy of mention as one of the chances, even if remote, of the next two days. But the plans of the leaders do not contemplate any event of the kind, and it must be admitted that no disposition to kick out of the traces has yet been discovered except in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The great States of Ohio, Indiana and New-York have determined in caucus to support Greeley, and unless some sudden excitement is created to throw men off their balance, Greeley will be nominated on the first ballot. There is a general disposition to avoid all danger of disturbance as much as possible by hurrying the matter through. An effort will therefore be made to bolt Greeley with as little delay as possible, and, getting done with the matter, go home at once. Any resolutions which may be offered to indorse Greeley will be referred, under the rule, to the Committee without debate, where it will be entombed, and a nomination made by formal ballot for both President and Vice-President. The next detail of the plan for the sale of the Democracy provides for the Cincinnati platform being reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and rushed through the Convention without debate.

ORGANIZATION AND THE ARRANGEMENTS.

It now appears that a final arrangement has been made for the temporary organization, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, being Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, Secretary. Nothing positive as to the permanent organization is yet known. The theatre has now been fully prepared for the sessions and presents quite a creditable appearance, although, owing to the small size of the house, nothing aproaching the grand effect produced at Philadelphia has been attained. The arrangements for the Press are as satisfactory as the contracted space would allow, and the issuing of tickets by Mr. Frank Richardson, of the Baltimore *Sun*, has been sensible and agreeable to the correspondents of the leading journals. The crowd here is much less than was expected, and now, when everybody who is likely to be here has arrived, there is less than 3,000 persons in town who have been attracted by the Convention.

BELMONT PROBABLY SHELVED.

Among the State caucuses held to-night was that of New-York, at which the question of the member of the National Committee for the State for the next four years was considered, but no formal conclusion reached. It is settled, however, that Ex-Sheriff John Kelly is the coming man, which decision not only shelves August Belmont but Augustus Schell also, who had been spoken of for Chairman of the Committee.

THE STRAIGHTS BUSY.

The impracticables have been in private session all the afternoon and evening, perfecting their plans for the calling of their convention immediately after the adjournment of the Greeley machine. They are still determined on making independent nominations. Another circular has made its appearance to-night, apparently issued from this source, being the letter which appeared in the Springfield *Republican*, advocating Charles Sumner and William S. Groesbeck for the Baltimore nominations. These men appear to be as indefatigable as they are earnest, and are doing their best to stem the Greeley flood.

GREELEY HIMSELF THE GREAT TERROR.

While the Greeleyites have been disturbed by these circulars they have most feared that the document said to have been prepared by the Republican National Committee, which consists only of extracts from the *Tribune* during the last twenty years, would be thrown upon the delegates. This fear was, however, groundless, as the Republicans had no intention of permitting these delegates to see this document, as they feared it might prevent them from nominating Greeley, which disaster they were most anxious to avoid. After he is nominated the delegates and Democrats generally have an opportunity to look upon the pictures of them which their candidates have been painting for many years past.

PALL-BEARERS AT THEIR OWN FUNERALS.

Late to-night the Democrats are wofully disheartened, and their utter lack of love for the work they have in hand is evident to the most casual observer. They may be able to force themselves into some semblance of enthusiasm when they get together and have their disagreeable task accomplished, but the chances are against it. A crowd of mourners at a funeral would be an inspiriting sight to the men who are prowling about the hotels to-night, and if they attempt to greet the name of the sage with cheers it is palpable that the sounds will change upon their lips to dismal howls of agony.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky delegation resolved to-night to urge a regular nomination instead of a mere indorsement of the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and it is said that this determination was arrived at in consequence of an understanding that Mr. Greeley preferred a regular nomination to an indorsement.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Later developments as to the Pennsylvania caucus show it to have been an extremely stormy affair, and it did not adjourn until after 12 o'clock. The delegation stood 34 for Greeley and 24 opposed. A resolution was offered when the session commenced instructing the Chairman to cast the vote as directed by the delegates from the several Congressional districts. This gave rise to a very excited discussion, which at one time threatened to cause a withdrawal of some of the delegates. The resolution was finally adopted. It was then moved that when it shall appear that a candidate has been nominated by a two-third vote, the Chairman be instructed to move on behalf of the united delegation that the nomination be made unanimous. After another stormy debate this was adopted, and then one of the Anti-Greeley delegates moved to strike out the word "united," which was also finally adopted, as it was evident that nothing like harmony could be secured, except by the Greeley men yielding that point. The most earnest champion of Mr. Greeley was Hon. Samuel J. Randall, while the opposition to him was led by the delegates from Berks and York Counties, the strongest Democratic counties in the State.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware delegation still holds out and will insist upon a regular nomination. Mr. Biggs, one of the delegates, stated to-night that Delaware would not vote to make the nomination unanimous even though Greeley should obtain a two-third vote. He was free to add also that the State would be lost to the Democracy even though Greeley should obtain a unanimous nomination. He had not found a single Republican in his State who would vote for Greeley, and he knew many Democrats who would not vote for him under any circumstances. E. C.

Democratic "Enthusiasm" On the Way to Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The Americus and the Keystone Democratic Clubs started today for Baltimore to attend the Democratic Convention. Each Club was accompanied by a band of musicians. The Keystone Club will oppose Greeley and favor the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket.

Six Hundred Delegates Present—The "Sorehead" Newspaper Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—A number of delegates arrived this forenoon, and nearly all the delegations are full. Over 600 have been registered at Head-quarters. As on yesterday, the principal subject of discussion to-day among the delegates has been the question of a straight nomination or simply an indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.

The Missouri delegation held another meeting, this morning, and, while unanimously adhering to the policy of no nomination, they appointed a committee of three, and passed a resolution requesting the appointment of similar committees by all the States, to meet to-night and confer on the subject, in order to settle the question before the meeting of the Convention to-morrow. At the meeting of the National Executive Committee at noon, no decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of a temporary Chairman.

At a meeting of the straight Democrats at the Maryland Institute, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, not more than 200 were present. Of the delegates who will not support Greeley if nominated, there were not more than twenty-five at the meeting.

An Abandoned Enterprise.

There is authority for stating that the proposed Convention of the representatives of the "Liberal" Press during the session of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore has been abandoned.

VIRGINIA.

Collapse of a White Hat Excursion to Baltimore—A Grand Republican Rally to be Held in Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—The excursion of the Greeley Clubs of this city to Baltimore to attend the National Democratic Convention to-morrow has most egregiously failed. It was to have started this morning at 11 o'clock by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, but the money to pay for the train and other expenses was not forthcoming, and the excursionists, who had bought tickets, were all forlorn. Doubtless the money paid for tickets will be refunded, but the mortification of the prime movers of this proposed Greeley demonstration, which has been so puffed and blowed, is of the most intense sort. They are so disgusted that the sight of a white hat makes them sick.

The State Republican Executive Committee have arranged for a grand mass-meeting to be held in this City on the 24th of this month. Senator Wilson, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Frederick Douglass, and other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to be present. Extensive preparations are being made by the State Executive Committee, under whose auspices this meeting is to be held, to make it one of the grandest and most successful of the campaign.

Celebration of the Fourth of July—A Confederate Programme for the Occasion—The Greeley Pilgrimage to Baltimore—Small-Pox and Greeleyism—The Confederate Banner—An Ould Politician—Conservative Row, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 4, 1872.

The natal day of American Independence is recognized here by the closing of all the public offices, Federal, State and municipal, the closing of all the banks and banking-houses, the suspension for the day of all the daily papers (four) except one, (and that exception is the *Daily Dispatch*,) excursions in all directions, and by a grand demonstration of the Southern Cross Brotherhood at the State Agricultural Fair-grounds. This last is the only formal celebration of the day that we have had here since the war, except a like celebration by the same organization last year. The Southern Cross Brotherhood is composed wholly of ex-Confederates, and in celebrating the Fourth, they state that their prime object is to raise funds to assist in the removal of Confederates' remains still lying on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

On to Baltimore is now the cry of the Greeleyites here. They have organized an excursion to attend the National Democratic Convention, have chartered a train of cars and a steamer, via the Lower Potomac route, for $1,500, and are selling tickets for the round trip at $5 each. This silly expedition is to start from this city at 11 o'clock next Monday morning, and is to arrive in Baltimore at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 9th inst. All Virginians then in Baltimore, resident or transient, are expected to meet the Richmond party at the wharf, where a procession will be formed, headed by the Naval Band, from Portsmouth, and a march through the streets of the city will ensue, with banners flying, &c. White hats are to be a marked feature of the costume of these Greeley pilgrims, and they expect to carry the Convention by storm. Small-pox and Democracy are likely to conflict with each other at Baltimore, and already a number of Greeleyites here, who at first were enthusiastic for the trip, have backed out, in view of the prevalence of the disease in Baltimore. Nobody, in fact, cares about being a martyr for Mr. Greeley, and if the mortality from the small-pox increases, it is quite possible that the proposed excursion will dwindle to a ridiculous failure. Yet, it is desirable for Republican success, that the Southern Democracy, and especially the Richmond wing of it, should be largely and prominently represented at Baltimore. The Convention, in fact, should meet here,—although Baltimore is almost as good a place for a Confederate revival.

The Confederate banner is waved in front of the Greeley column here with great audacity. In the recent State Convention Judge Ould, by a very natural *lapsus linguæ*, spoke of a certain distinguished Virginian politician as a fit bearer of the Confederate flag to victory. This was received with cheers and laughter, and the Judge said that he had meant to say conservative banner, but that the mistake was a very small one, as the words conservative and confederate were identical in so many of their meanings. The crowd agreed to this with immense applause, and the readers of the TIMES will doubtless concur in the judgment pronounced by Judge Ould.

By the way, Judge Ould was at one time United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and first rose into note as the prosecutor of Gen. Dan. E. Sickles for the killing of Key. During the latter part of the recent civil war he was Confederate Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners. He has joined the Presbyterian Church since the war, and it was reported that he meditated entering the ministry. However, he has fallen into politics again, and, after some hesitation, has come out for Greeley and Brown. He is spoken of prominently as the possible Conservative candidate for Congress from this district, although he declines to be a public aspirant for the position. There is no doubt that he would gladly accept the nomination if it were tendered him, for he is reported to have said that he would give ten years of his life to have an opportunity, from a seat in the House of Representatives, to lay before the country his version of the difficulties about the exchange of Federal and Confederate prisoners during the last six months of the war.

A row in the State Conservative Committee is reported to have occurred here last evening. The subject of revising and amending the plan of organization of the party in Virginia, with power to act, was referred to this Committee by the late State Convention. The old basis of representation in the party was arbitrarily fixed by the number of townships in a county and election precincts in a city or town, and this the Committee last night altered, after much wrangling, so as to base party representation on the Conservative vote at the election next preceding any call for a convention of the party. One or two of the Committee withdrew rather than sanction this innovation, they contending that the census furnished the best and fairest basis.

The Republican State Executive Committee will meet here to-morrow, the 5th inst., and the Republican State Central Committee on Wednesday next, the 10th inst. The Republican Congressional Nominating Convention for this district will meet here on the 7th of August, the prominent candidates for the nomination being Gen. William C. Wickham, Vice-President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; Rush Burgess, Esq., present Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, and J. Ambler Smith, Esq., late a State Senator, and son-in-law of United States Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia. E.

Insincerity of the Virginia Democracy in their Support of Greeley—Republican Strength in the State.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CULPEPPER, Va., Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

I think I state what is an indisputable fact when I say that none of the party who but recently, in State Convention at Richmond, Va., indorsed Horace Greeley for President of the United States, do so sincerely. It is entirely as a matter of policy—in other words, "anything to beat Grant." One has only to mingle with these unrepentant people in order to learn that they hate the "Yankee nation," as they term it, with just as bitter hatred as when they were fighting under the "Stars and Bars," and your correspondent has heard men who style themselves Christian gentlemen, say that they would vote for the d——l himself if by so doing they could only succeed in beating Grant. What I say is true in every particular, and is susceptible of proofs of the most convincing and substantial character. And as the canvass begins to warm up, it will be seen by our Northern friends that the old spirit of hatred for everything the other side of the Potomac will begin to crop out—*vide* the late outrageous insult to the United States flag and assault upon Judge Settle at Yanceyville, N. C., the other day. Such cases, I apprehend, will not be few, pending the heated and exciting campaign now upon us; and the friends of law and order should be fully advised that they are dealing with a savage and unscrupulous foe, as much so as ever disgraced a civilized country.

A word to the readers of the TIMES as to the probable result of the election in Virginia. Many of the former trusted leaders of the Democratic Party in this State, those who in former days controlled the sentiments of their party, are now hostile to the election of Greeley, but this hostility among many of them exists also toward Grant, while others openly declare as a "choice of evils" they will certainly vote for Grant. The result, therefore, in this State is very uncertain. Many of our political friends, however, prophesy that the State can be carried for Grant and Wilson. My opinion is that it will be very close, with considerable hope for our standard-bearers. Every Democrat who stays at home from what he may style "self-respect" will help us, and there will be many such in Virginia and throughout the South.

ROME AND ITALY.

The Pope's Letter to Cardinal Antonelli.

Rome, (June 21,) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I duly telegraphed to you the purport of the letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal Antonelli. It is dated June 16. That was the date on which, as I informed you in my last letter, the Pope was busy the whole day receiving deputations and answering addresses. And according to the Pope's own words on that very day he even found time to "take up the pen," and write as much as fills six columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. Poor Signor Lanza! While Parliament and Press and people are blaming him for not presenting a bill for the expropriation of the convents in Rome, while folks maliciously suggest that he does not really mean to present such a bill, Pius IX. is the only man who has faith in his promises, and fills the world with lamentations over the expected measure. Two long columns are spent in demonstrating "that it is obvious the true object of the usurping Government in presenting the bill is to continue the deplorable scheme initiated on the day of the violent occupation of Rome, a scheme aiming at the destruction not merely of the temporal but even of the spiritual authority of the supreme head of the Church." The Pope openly wages war against Italy. These are his words: "The conflict between the two powers is inevitable; accord and harmony are not dependent on man's will." Two other columns are spent in demonstrating with historic data the truth of this assertion. The last paragraph in the Pope's letter is the most eloquent. He says:

"All these things we have said, Signor Cardinal, more especially in order that you may explain to the representatives of the Governments accredited to this Holy See the deplorable state to which, on account of the new order of things, we are reduced to the prejudice of the Catholic cause; and we charge you to claim and protest in our Pontifical name against the violations committed, and those projected, to the injury not only of ourselves but of the whole Catholic Church. Interested quite as much as ourselves in the tranquillity of the human conscience, they will take into consideration this want of liberty and independence in the exercise of our Apostolic ministry. Because if it be true that the faithful have the right to claim from their Government the protection of their personal liberty in religious matters, they are all the more bound to claim the guarantee of the liberty of him who is their guide and the interpreter of the faith of their religion. Besides, it is the true interest of all Governments, whether they profess or do not profess the Catholic religion, to accord peace and rest to the great Catholic family, and to uphold our real independence, for in truth they cannot disbelieve that being summoned by God to defend and sustain the principles of eternal justice, it is their duty to defend and protect a cause the most legitimate in the world, with the certainty that by upholding the rights of the sacred Roman Empire they likewise defend and sustain their own. Nor will they forget that the Roman Pontificate and the Papal throne far from being a cause of embarrassment to the prosperity of Europe or the greatness and independence of Italy, have ever represented the bond of union between peoples and princes, have ever been the common centre of concord and peace, and (it must be said) have ever been, as regards Italy, her true greatness, the preserver of her independence, the constant defense and the bulwark of her liberties."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Señor Peres Riva has been appointed Political Governor of Havana.

The President has accepted an invitation to attend the Strauss ball in this City.

Mining stocks in San Francisco were stronger and excited. Imperial has advanced to 94 and Pioche to 33; Carlin new stocks taking the lead.

The trial of the road-steamer, for towing canal-boats, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 17th inst., when it will take place on the canal between Albany and West Troy.

A fire took place, yesterday afternoon, in the Halcyon Mills card-room, at Cohoes. The loss, which is mostly by water, is unknown, but is not large. The property is fully insured.

In a game at base-ball in Philadelphia, yesterday, between the Athletic Club, of that city, and the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, the former won by a score of thirteen to eight.

The excitement in Little Rock, Ark., with regard to the counterfeit bonds is still on the increase. Spurious bonds to the amount of $6,000 have been found in the office of the State Treasurer. An examination into the affair is in progress with closed doors.

STOKES AND MANSFIELD.

Both on the Stand Before Judge Ingraham.

The Prisoner's Plea of Killing in Self-Defense.

Miss Mansfield Tells of Fisk's Threats to Shoot Him.

What She Knows About the Eaton Assault.

Lively Argument Between Counsel on the Admission of Evidence.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Ingraham. The Court-room was unusually crowded, and a still larger number of persons remained in the corridor in the hope of getting a chance to enter. The officers were, however, very strict in not admitting any except those who had a direct interest in the case, and after the examination had begun it was difficult to gain admittance under any pretense.

A large number of ladies obtained seats on the eastern side of the Court-room, within the railing. Among those present were Josephine Mansfield and several lady companions, who occupied seats immediately facing the jury. She attracted so much attention, both from her manner and the prominence of the position she occupied in the Court-room, that when her name was mentioned during the proceedings, all eyes were turned on her, though the fact did not appear in any way to embarrass her.

When the prisoner took the stand the attention of all was divided between him and Miss Mansfield. During the argument between Messrs. Tremaine and Beach as to the admissibility of certain evidence to show the state of Stokes' mind prior to and during the act of shooting, Stokes tried to preserve a cool demeanor, but the convulsive movements of his face, and his continual requests for water, betrayed his inquietude. When called upon to detail his acts on Jan. 6, prior to and during the shooting, he stood up and pointed out, on the diagram affixed to the wall, all the parts of the hotel in which he had been from the time of his entering the building until he was taken away by the officer.

The argument between Messrs. Tremaine and Beach at one time assumed somewhat of a personal character, affecting professional honor, and when Mr. Tremaine had finished, Mr. McKeon rose to reply to some allusions made against him by Mr. Beach, and the latter gentleman also rose to reply to Mr. Tremaine. Judge Ingraham, however, said he thought the discussion had gone far enough. The counsel still persisted, and the Court had to vigorously use the gavel to stop the personal invective which appeared to be ready to spring out. At another time Mr. McKeon attempted to call the District Attorney to account for certain objections he made in the manner of taking the evidence, but was called to order by Judge Ingraham, who asserted that counsel had no right to question the acts of the District Attorney. During the time Stokes was giving his testimony, the District Attorney objected to the introduction of certain conversations and thoughts as evidence, whereupon Mr. Tremaine rose excitedly and begged the Court to allow the prisoner to tell his own story, and not let the District Attorney continually say, "I object, I object, I object."

When Miss Mansfield took the stand a buzz went round the Court-room. When she raised her vail, it was noticed that her face was very pale. She answered the various questions with a rather theatrical air. Her story about James Fisk confessing to her that he had been instrumental in removing Dorman B. Eaton brought the excitement among the audience to the highest pitch. The examination did not last long, and the cross-examination by the District-Attorney was brief. She was followed by Mrs. Williams, who excited comparatively but little attention. As soon as the testimony of these two witnesses had ended a large portion of the audience left the Court-room, making it far more comfortable for those who remained. The testimony of two other witnesses was then taken, after which the Court adjourned until to-day.

The Proceedings.

Mr. Tremaine called the attention of the Court to the fact that it was proposed to decide this morning the question of the admissibility of the evidence proposed to be given by Mr. Bailey, who was on the stand on Saturday. Judge Ingraham said, in answer, that he supposed the view was to embrace all the facts and circumstances included in the transaction, and, although there was some doubt about it, he would admit it, because he thought the District-Attorney commenced by offering evidence of his entering into the house as a part of this transaction, and as this conversation which took place serves to characterize it to some extent, and as he entertained some doubt about it, he would give the defense the benefit of that doubt.

Mr. Bailey was then recalled and testified:

Q.—Please to state what was said by the prisoner at the time he saw the lady in the hotel, and left? A.—He said, "George, step over with me, and I will go along up with you as far as Twenty-third-street; I will walk all the way up with you." He said he wouldn't detain me a minute.

Q.—When he took hold of your lapel what did he say? A.—Come over with me, and I won't detain you a minute.

By the DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Q.—He didn't say anything else? A.—No, Sir, not at that time.

The stenographer who took the notes of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest was sent for, and in the meantime the prisoner, Edward S. Stokes, was called to the stand and sworn. He testified:

Q.—You are the prisoner in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your age? A.—I am thirty-one years of age.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Philadelphia.

Q.—How long did you reside there? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—I came to this City from the Philadelphia College, and went to live with my uncle, Peyton Gilbert, in Tenth-avenue.

Q.—How long did you live with him? A.—I think two years.

Q.—What business were you engaged in? A.—I went into the produce business, and continued in it till 1865; I then went into the oil refinery business over at Hunter's Point.

Q.—How long did you continue there? A.—Up to the time Mr. Fisk turned me out of it.

The last answer was objected to by the District Attorney and ruled out. The question was repeated and the witness answered—I continued in it up to 1870.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Fisk? A.—I think in the month of July, 1869.

Q.—Where? A.—At the Erie Railroad office.

Q.—Did you have any business relations with him prior to this alleged homicide? Objected to and allowed. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State generally the character of those relations. Objected to.

Q.—I mean the general business nature, without detail.—Objected to, sustained and exception.

Q.—Had your relations with him been friendly and intimate? Objected to, sustained and exception.

MR. TREMAINE—Would it not be proper, your Honor, to show the nature of the transactions with Fisk?

JUDGE INGRAHAM—I don't think you have any right to go back two years.

MR. MCKEON—Can't we go on to show that for several years he had been endeavoring to get his legal rights, and in consequence of the corrupt Judiciary he could not do it.

JUDGE INGRAHAM—What has that to do with this transaction?

MR. MCKEON—The operation upon his mind. We had got to a state of anarchy.

MR. TREMAINE—In all cases where a defense of insanity has been interposed the prisoner has been allowed to show the transactions between himself and the deceased in connection with other evidence to prove what effect they would be likely to produce. In the case of Mary Harris, engaged to be married to a man whom she killed, testimony was received of her relations with him commencing with her first intercourse with the deceased, and extending down to the time of the killing, for the purpose of showing what effect the wrongs she had suffered at his hands had had upon the mind of the unfortunate prisoner.

When we wanted to show that the prisoner was under apprehension of his life, and gave notice to his friends that if he should be found killed at any time, he wanted the burden of his death thrown upon the deceased, we were met by the assertion that we hadn't laid the foundation for it. Now, we want to show that the doings of the deceased were such as to operate upon an excitable temperament, and how can we show their effect upon the mind of the prisoner, without proving all the circumstances that bore upon their relations? We want to show the power of Mr. Fisk with his Erie Railroad, with the Judiciary, and that in consequence, the prisoner had been repeatedly foiled in his attempts to procure justice. If we show that the deceased had applied to the Courts to obtain an injunction to take away the property of the prisoner—if this was followed up by suit after suit against him, tying him up in every shape and form, and that deceased resorted to all means, legal and illegal, for the purpose of depriving him of his rights, and then we are able to follow it up by that proof of threats, pursuit by armed men of hostile intentions on the part of deceased, all of which were known to the prisoner from his associations with the deceased, and through friends, has not your Honor to decide what proof we shall offer? Are we to be stopped here? Are we to be arrested and controlled in the order of our proofs, and prevented from laying that foundation which shall enable us to establish the theory of insanity? I submit that proof of their business relations ought to be received as bearing on the evidence of insanity. I think, also, we should be allowed to show that this prisoner knew the fact that Mr. Fisk was filled with hostility toward him, and that he entertained the most vindictive feelings against him.

Mr. BEACH—In all cases where this issue has been presented to the Court and jury, the point of departure has been to prove at the time of the alleged criminal fact, indications of a disturbed mental condition. It would be of course inadmissible that a party accused of a crime, upon the mere suggestion of a disturbed mental state, should be allowed to prove his own acts antecedent to the crime itself. Is there any possible pretense upon which it can be asserted that this prisoner at the time of this fatal act was laboring under any insanity or delusion? Is there any proof from the last witness, who was the last man who had an interview with him previous to the fatal act, that he was suffering from a disturbed mind—that there was any hallucination? On the contrary, he goes to this act perfectly cool, and when it is done he leaves it in the same unconcerned frame of mind. In answer to the remarks in regard to the corrupt Judiciary, allow me to say that my friend is altogether mistaken in his idea of the course of this prisoner. It is enough to say that neither of the litigations between Fisk and Stokes was before either of the Judges charged with mal-conduct. This idea of a corrupt Judiciary having interfered to promote the purposes of Fisk in his litigations with this prisoner, is entirely incorrect. It seems to me that these aspersions, not only upon the Judiciary of the City, but also these unfounded and atrocious calumnies uttered against the dead Mr. Fisk, are intended for an ulterior object—to affect the mind of this jury, and to interfere with the course of justice. I knew the faults and the foibles of the man who is in his grave, and I know, also, that he was a man of large heart, and there are men who treasure him today in spite of the assaults of this defense, and I have no shame in uttering this justification of him here when he cannot answer for himself. He speaks of private counsel, and the other day a most unjustifiable assault was made upon a gentleman who sat at your Honor's feet at the desk, who was paraded as a man to be denounced because there had been some connection between him and his former patron, Fisk. Is there any such thing as public justice and a public Bar, and the sentiment which upholds the arm of justice? and are we to be denounced because in the interests of its administration we appear here in aid of the prosecution, and to ascertain the truth? I am not accustomed, Sir, to be called a blood-hound—I am not accustomed to be told that my hand is stained with blood-money, and simply because I appear to aid the prosecution and to sustain these rights. I tell the gentleman that I stand here with as good an authority as his own, and in answer to as high a duty; and as long as I discharge that duty, I am not to be told that I am forgetting either my manhood or my professional duty. One word in regard to this evidence of threats. I do not deny that under proper conditions it is competent for the defense to prove that the deceased was of a violent, dangerous, and malignant disposition, and on certain conditions this evidence is admissible; but the settled doctrine of the Court of Appeals is that this evidence cannot be admitted until a foundation has been laid; there must be circumstances that raise the question in regard to the danger of the murderer; he must show there was danger of these threats being carried into effect; and there was reasonable ground to believe that he stood in imminent peril of his life or limb. [The counsel here read from the case of The People vs. Lamb, wherein the Court said "it is conceded that the evidence can only be proper in a case wherein it is shown that there was an assault committed or threatened upon the prisoner, and a doubt was created whether the homicide was premeditated from malice or in self-defense. The act of the deceased at the time of the killing must be such as to raise a reasonable presumption of danger that the threats were about to be carried out upon the prisoner."]

In this case there is no pretense that the deceased was in a contentious mood. Why, Sir, it would be one of the most atrocious propositions in the administration of criminal justice if a man who kills can justify himself by proving that he distrusted the temper or purpose of the man he slew. Did this prisoner mean to kill? That is the premeditation which the law requires.

[The counsel here quoted from the case of The People vs. Sullivan to show that where a person is engaged in deadly combat, exposed to danger, before he can kill his adversary in self-defense, it is his duty to retreat;] and continued: However humiliating it may be to the pride of man, the law does not allow him to attack the life of his adversary if by any human means he can escape from the fight. Grant that this prisoner knew Fisk to be his adversary, and that he had uttered threats, what was the position of the parties? Why, Sir, Fisk was caged and trapped; he stood at the bottom of the stairs, half way up, bound to stand and take the leaden messenger of death. But how was it with this prisoner when he turned the angle of that hall and saw his victim before him? What did he do, Sir? Did he seek to avoid the combat?

Judge Ingraham said he was sorry to interrupt, but this did not seem to be pertinent to the question before the Court.

Mr. BEACH—I was endeavoring to satisfy your Honor that there was no such foundation as warranted the proposed evidence of the defense. The proof is ample of a premeditated intent, and there was no need for self-defense. This prisoner found Mr. Fisk wholly at his mercy, and, instead of recalling the threats and quarrels and retreating, he deliberately fired his deadly weapon. I ask, is that within the spirit of the law that a man who thus deliberately slays his adversary can justify it by proof that he feared the character of his enemy? Five steps backward, if he feared, and his enemy was out of sight and he out of danger. There is another topic which bears upon these various questions of the admissibility of proof. It is said by my learned opponent that the policy of the law is to take the hinge from the gates of proof. But are there any rules of evidence by which hearsay, conjecture, and such like, ought to be admitted? Rules have been established by the wisdom and experience of the past which protect alike the accused and the people who pursue. Your Honor has been asked to administer these rules in mercy and in charity. When before did your Honor ever hear an appeal to the law officer of a Court of justice to administer the law in mercy? Why, Sir, the law is a pure and passionless intellectuality—its rules are to be administered by your Honor without partiality or favor, and in the spirit of justice, without any regard to those softer, and perhaps nobler, sentiments of the human heart. These rules are fixed, immutable, and I do not understand what these impassioned appeals from the leading counsel for the defense and these gross and atrocious narratives mean, unless it is to gather about this case a mist which shall interrupt the course of justice. There are responsibilities which rest with heavy weight upon the prosecution here; there is public justice to be conserved; there is the safety of a thousand lives to be protected. For if, under the circumstances of this case, this prisoner be justified in his act, there are a thousand ruffians in this community who will hasten to take vengeance in their own hands and make bloodier still the streets of your City, which is already running with blood.

Mr. TREMAINE—It has been my fortune to appear as counsel and as District-Attorney in some thirty capital cases here, and I have never before heard so ill-timed an argument as has fallen from the lips of the learned gentleman who has just sat down. He has gone beyond the question submitted for your Honor's adjudication, and yet, Sir, ninety-nine one hundredths of his speech, intended not for the Court but for the jury, had nothing at all to do with the question presented, and none knew it better than the gentleman himself. I can only account for it, either because the gentleman does not intend to address the jury at the close of the evidence, and, therefore, deemed it necessary to inject it at this stage of the cause, so that the prosecution may have two arguments instead of one; or because the gentleman knew when this whole evidence was in there would be no use to make a speech upon it. Sir, what have we to do, in the discussion of this question, with the assertion that Mr. Fisk's heart and brain were large and noble, or how many people were mourning over his death? If my learned friend were pronouncing his eulogium, and shedding tears over his remains at the Coroner's inquest, it might be properly in place. But let it not be said, hereafter, when we come to give evidence why this prisoner fired this shot—let him not retreat and say, "Did I not tell the jury that Mr. Fisk was a generous, noble, kind-hearted man, with a large heart and brain?" These eulogiums on that subject will come with a better grace when the proof is all before the jury. We are obliged to fight with main strength to bring in every piece of evidence as counsel for this prisoner. We must fight every inch of our way in order to get in every scintilla of the investigation of this grave and important charge. God save the prisoner if he has got no hope but the chances given him by the prosecution. If the object is really to admit testimony that will give the prisoner a fair chance, I must say that a most extraordinary mode is resorted to, to give effect to their benevolent disposition. I have not uttered a word against the employment of private counsel. There was a discussion in which my learned friend was engaged upon that subject; but I am free to say that I see no impropriety in the employment of private counsel; none whatever. But when you come to the question whether a man who has in his bosom the secrets deposited there by a client, deposited there in the holy privilege of the counsel-chamber, whether then it is proper that such men should appear against that client—that I say is a question of a very different character; it is a question to be determined by the counsel himself, under his own convictions of duty, and in reference to the ultimate judgment of the people and the Bar. But my learned friend, smarting under a sense of weakness, shows his skill in knocking down a man of straw that he has raised up. My learned friend called attention to the fact that Mr. Comer was here on Saturday taking notes of the names of our witnesses—Comer, the agent of Fisk—Comer, the representative of a power partly stricken down, but still able to do a great deal. All around us are the detectives and agents of this power. My learned friend said that in opening the case we had not said a word about Fisk having a pistol; but unfortunately for him we have the stenographer's notes, and there I find that my learned friend uttered these words, "His first feeling was to go down some two or three steps, but he saw Fisk draw his pistol just as he was in the act of descending, and then Stokes drew his pistol and fired two shots at Fisk. My learned friend could not have been paying attention then; he did not hear the important point then brought forward. Is there any proof by Bailey of an hallucination when he separated from the prisoner? Sir, it may be said the prisoner is perfectly sound except on this one subject; and the sudden appearance of this person arouses all these disturbed and disordered emotions; and reference has been made to the Cole case, and my learned friend gives his impressions of that case, and supposes that because he had been counsel that would change the rule of law. I recommended to the defense a prudent husbandry of their resources. When the facts are out, then it will be time enough to see if the case as he has put it is the case the jury will have to try. I tell him now that when this case is completed it will be clearly proved to be a case of justifiable homicide, wherein the prisoner had no chance to retreat; wherein, if he had not fired, his own life would have been sacrificed. The learned District-Attorney says why are those appeals made in the course of this case; and inasmuch as I have seen an honest but ignorant criticism in one of the daily papers on the course of the prisoner's counsel, in offering proof that is to be excluded, I will state our position. It is not done out of any disrespect to the Court; but the law gives the counsel a right to except to all rulings made by the Court; and your Honor knows that in taking these exceptions we take them in perfectly good faith and with a desire of preserving and protecting the rights of the prisoner. Having that great right of exception, in which alone lay the hope for a new trial in connection with questions on which counsel and Judge may differ, if the counsel did not take exception in every possible form he would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. I put those questions then because I consider it my duty to the prisoner; and I shall continue to do it whenever I consider it is necessary—whether the result of this trial is to restore him to liberty or to consign him to the gallows or to prison. And here I again submit that the testimony I wished to offer was twofold—first, to show the condition of the prisoner's mind; and secondly, as bearing upon the hostility of the deceased toward the prisoner. Your Honor states that upon the second of these I have not laid a sufficient foundation. But if your Honor admits that it is admissible, I will be obliged if you will indicate what preliminary proof should be given in regard to the state of the prisoner's mind. Even in the sacred privacy of the counsel-room he told John McKeon, within two hours of the occurrence, that it was a mere question of life and death, and he has ever believed it from that time to this. I say, if the jury believes that, then where is the question of delusion? If your Honor rules that all injury, all wrong, all grievances on the part of the prisoner are inadmissible, the trial will be very much shortened; but I find that the authorities sanction the admission of such evidence. Now, if the Court please, I have in my hand a long chronological statement of the various transactions and wrongs and controversies between the prisoner and the deceased. We have offered a single fact; suppose it to be excluded, how can I present my exceptions except by offering these several?

The Court thought the remarks made about Mr. Comer were extremely improper.

Mr. MCKEON—Mr. Comer has been here from the beginning, taking notes of this trial.

The COURT—Well, suppose he has. Any man has a right to be here in the Court, if there is room for him to get in. Nobody has a right to exclude him.

Mr. MCKEON—Yes; but he runs the risk of being pointed out as the agent of Fisk.

Mr. Beach rose, and offered to make some remarks; but the Judge would not permit it. Each side had had their turn, and it was no use to waste time with these explanations. He hoped there would be no more of the conversations between counsel.

The Court then passed upon the questions submitted. In regard, he said, to the question of delusion, there has been no foundation, and I will not allow evidence on it at this time. The rule which I previously adopted I intend to adopt now. I will not admit evidence of that kind until some proof that will warrant the supposition that there did exist something that might be construed by this jury into delusion. With that rule before us I think it would be improper to go into evidence. Further, I am of opinion that to go back to the year 1869, or 1870, and inquiring into the relations that subsisted between the parties, would not be proper. But, if it is thought desirable to show what the state of feeling was between those parties, I think I shall admit it, if the question shall be limited to some short time before the occurrence. I wish the counsel not to make such long discussions of these questions. If they will briefly give me the points that is all I require.

Q.—Had your relations with Fisk been intimate, friendly?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—We object. Excluded. Exception.

Mr. TREMAINE—Do I understand we may now show the relations between the parties some time immediately preceding the occurrence.

The COURT—At the time of the occurrence.

Q.—What were Fisk's relations to you at the time of the alleged homicide?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I object to th. Your Honor will perceive that from that he may go into particular facts, circumstances and events. The trouble is the question is so general, so broad.

Mr. Fremaine at the recommendation of the Court put it in another form. Were your relations with Fisk friendly or hostile at the time of the occurrence? A.—Very hostile.

Q.—How long had they been so hostile? For some weeks or months? (Objected to.) A.—Yes, they had been hostile since Jan. 3, 18—

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Stop! Stop!

The witness then continued his evidence substantially as follows: On the morning of the day in question I had been before Justice Bixby as a witness; I had not seen Fisk since the opening night of the "Black Crook," some two or three weeks before; I had heard that he was sick then, so that at the time I passed the opera-house I had no expectation of seeing him; I think we left the Court about two o'clock; we came down-town in a carriage together—District-Attorney Fellows, Mr. McKeon and myself; the case was one in which Josephine Mansfield was complainant; she left the Court about the time the rest did, in company with her cousin, Mrs. Williams, in another carriage; we drove down-town to Delmonico's, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street; I remained there till half-past two; I took oysters and a glass of ale with Mr. Sprague.

Mr. TREMAINE—Now, Mr. Stokes, will you proceed and give the jury an account of all your movements down to and including the firing at the Grand Central Hotel?

A.—After I took lunch at Delmonico's I went over to the office of Mr. Rufus Andrews, right opposite; he told me there was no chance of any indictment being found against me, and advised me to go to Providence; I was not satisfied, so I went over to Judge Bixby, and he told me by all means to go to Providence; he said the indictment had been dismissed several times; I then got into a coupé and drove up to the Hoffman House; I went up to my room for some papers for the Court of Appeals in Providence; I then went down into the office; I found the dispatch there; I had a conversation with the clerk of the hotel, and also with Mr. McLaughlin, in regard to the whereabouts of these two persons.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I object.

Mr. MCKEON—Oh, we can't get along a step without your perpetual "I object; I object."

WITNESS—McLaughlin said he didn't think I would be ready to go to Providence unless I had those papers; he told me where I could find Powers and Smith; I found that I had left some of the papers at Miss Mansfield's, No. 359 West Twenty-third-street; I got into the coupé and drove there; when I arrived there I found her house all closed, the windows all shut; I thought she might be sick; I thought then I would not disturb her, but go on down-town.

Mr. MCKEON—Is it quite proper for the counsel to be sitting there, winking and blinking at each other?

Judge BEACH—If you wink and blink, we shall wink and blink.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—And as I sit with my back to the Jury, they cannot see me wink and blink.

WITNESS—I told the driver to take me down to the corner of the Grand Central Hotel; that is where I expected to see Smith, he used to stand there; I got out then and walked up to Dodge & Chamberlain's; that was a saloon where Smith and Powers often resorted; I went in and asked if he had seen Ferris or Smith; he said Smith was in the sample-room, at the extreme end of the store; I walked in there and saw Mr. Smith, and told him my business; after I had finished my conversation with him, I spoke with Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Polhemus; I should think I was there about ten minutes; I then went outside and met Mr. Bailey; he asked me where I was going; I said to get some seats for the "Black Crook;" I asked him to go with me; he consented to do so; we walked across Amity-street; when we were about opposite the main entrance of the Grand Central, I noticed a lady standing in the window of this parlor, [pointing out the window on diagram;] she was looking out of the window; I thought it was a lady I had met at Saratoga; I thought she recognized me; I asked Bailey if he would come over to the hotel; he refused to go; at that time we were talking about some business of my brother Horace; I walked a part of the way back with him, I think half a block; I then crossed over to the ladies' entrance; the street was crowded with carriages; I might have run a little in crossing; I walked into the ladies' entrance, and up the stairs; a boy was standing on the ladder, cleaning the windows on the stairs; when I looked into the parlor at the lady, I found I was not acquainted with her; she did not recognize me; I walked along the main hall, [pointing out the positions on the diagram;] I walked along this corridor as far as I could go; it was the first time I had ever been on the floor of the Grand Central Hotel; I looked into this parlor, then I walked back again; I recollect the Frenchman perfectly well; he was standing in the hall; a lady passed me coming out of the dining-room, and went upstairs; I was going down these stairs again; I had got down three or four stairs when I saw Fisk coming up; he sprang up to this platform; he pulled out a pistol from behind; I was then on the same line with him; I said, "Don't fire;" I jumped across to the left hand; I placed my hand on the banisters; I pulled my pistol and fired.

Q.—You were intending to pass him? A.—Yes, I was going right out of the entrance; this boy Redmond was not inside at all; he was outside; I had no idea at first it was Mr. Fisk; I did not know it till I got four or five steps down.

Q.—Why did you fire? A.—Because I knew he wanted to kill me; he had his pistol out; he had it in his hand.

Q.—You are convinced he had a pistol? A.—I am convinced he had a silver-plated pistol.

Q.—Did you believe he was going to fire at you? A.—He had the pistol cocked; then I fired; I could not have had time to pull out my pistol if it had not been in my overcoat; he staggered a little; he had his pistol in both hands; after that he cried out, "I am shot;" I turned back; I walked up the stairs; there was nobody there; the boy Redmond was in the street; I dropped my pistol between the head of the stairs and Room No. 219; it fell out of my hand; I met Mr. Hill; he said, "What's up?" I said, "There is a man shot;" when I got to the foot of the stairs I said, "Will you go for a doctor? there is a man shot;" then I heard somebody say, "Here, they want you;" I turned round and went with him; two or three then came up; after that what took place I really don't know; I know when I was taken and confronted with Fisk.

Mr. TREMAINE—State about that.

PRISONER—The officer took me into the room with Fisk; he was sitting in the centre of the sofa; he had his coat off and was in his shirt-sleeves; he said, "That is Mr. Stokes," and dropped his eyes; he was looking very bad; I was going to ask him to exonerate me—

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Stop! stop! we have nothing to do with your intentions; what occurred?

Mr. TREMAINE—Did you understand him then as charging you with shooting?

PRISONER—No; he said, "That is Mr. Stokes."

The counsel then wished to ask the prisoner whether he did not clearly recollect having made up his mind that if the deceased had charged him with shooting he intended to charge him with having drawn a pistol first.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Anything existing simply in the mind of the witness I object to. Excluded. [Exception.]

Q.—Now, before you went into that house, had you any knowledge, information or suspicion that Fisk was there? A.—Not the slightest; I did not see any carriage of Fisk's there; I supposed that he was sick; I had no knowledge that he was going to that hotel that afternoon in his carriage.

Q.—When you went toward the private ladies' entrance to go out, had you any expectation of meeting Fisk? A.—No.

Q.—When you came down those steps, had you any knowledge that Fisk was in the house? A.—No.

Q.—Did you go searching about in the hall and parlors, crouching and bending about? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say before firing, "Now, I have got you?" A.—I made no such remark.

Q.—You cried out to Fisk not to fire? A.—That is the only word I spoke; I was searched down-stairs for a pistol; the pistol I bought on Broadway, next to Delmonico's.

Q.—For what purpose?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I object.

Mr. TREMAINE—What for? We offer to show that by reason of what he heard he was induced to provide himself with this pistol.

THE COURT—It is not material to show that.

Mr. TREMAINE—I offer to show that by reason of threats that had been communicated to him he got that pistol.

THE COURT—I exclude it.

Q.—Did you have a cane in your hand? A.—Yes; a light walking-stick; I had on a large pair of dog-skin driving-gloves.

Q.—When you fired? A.—Yes; and I also had on a very large driving coat of Irish frieze; I had it made to drive out over the roads with in rough weather; it was very large and clumsy; it was seven or eight inches larger than an ordinary walking coat.

Q.—Before you met Mr. Fisk at the hotel had you any warning or information been communicated to you of threats made by Mr. Fisk to do you injury?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I object.

The COURT—Within what time?

Mr. TREMAINE—Within a month; or a long time before.

THE COURT—What is the objection?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—That it is not competent evidence. The ground of my objection is that he cannot give the threats of the deceased in evidence, because those threats, whatever they may be, can produce no sort of effect in this case. They have nothing to do with the case, assuming everything he says to be true.

Mr. TREMAINE—Why, it is, of course, proper to show that he thought his life was in danger. There was the case of the people against Lamb.

THE COURT—That was an assault.

Mr. TREMAINE—This, too, was an assault, your Honor. We show an assault, the drawing of the pistol. In connection with that, we propose to show that there were threats that he intended to take his life.

The COURT—I am inclined to think it is admissible.

Q.—Had you been warned or informed of threats to take your life before this meeting? A.—I had.

Q.—What was the nature of the threats communicated?

Judge BEACH—Ought not proof of threats to be first given, your Honor? Can the mere saying of a third person be sufficient?

The COURT—It can be made out on general information.

Q.—Had you heard that Fisk had made threats against your life? A.—Numerous times.

The COURT—That, I think, is admissible. But the particulars I think are not admissible.

Q.—When was the last warning that you received of his threatening to kill you, prior to the homicide? The prisoner considered a minute or two and then replied. A.—I think it was Dec. 23.

Q.—Was this the first time you had seen him after you heard of that threat? A.—I think it was.

The Court here took a recess.

On reassembling the examination was continued thus:

Q.—What knowledge did you possess at the time of this meeting in relation to the character of the deceased?

The District-Attorney objected to the question as immaterial.

The COURT—After the other evidence in the case, I think they have the right to make the inquiry. Of course its effect will depend upon whether the other evidence is to be believed. The proper inquiry first would be whether he knew what the character of the man was.

Mr. TREMAINE—Did you know what the character of the deceased was?

Mr. STOKES—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. BEACH—Define as to what!

Mr. TREMAINE—Do you want me to lead the witness?

Mr. BEACH—Yes; so far.

Mr. TREMAINE—As to disposition and temperament.

Mr. STOKES—I knew him to be a very vindictive, unscrupulous, desperate character; a man who stopped at nothing to carry out his designs at all hazards.

Q.—Before you met the deceased on this occasion, speak whether recently, and when you had been followed by ruffianly looking persons whom you believed to be sent by the deceased to pursue you? Excluded.

Q.—Whom you were informed were sent by Fisk to pursue you?

The COURT—That was excluded before.

Mr. TREMAINE—Of course; but because no foundation had then been laid for it.

The COURT—It is not admissible now until you show who sent them.

Mr. TREMAINE—Where he had been informed Fisk sent them.

The COURT—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been followed by persons whom you were informed and believed had been sent to attack you by Fisk?

The COURT—I don't think that is enough. It is necessary for you to show he had knowledge that they were sent—or prove in some other way they were sent—by Fisk; then it is admissible.

The question was several times put by Mr. Tremaine in a slightly modified form, and each time excused by the Court.

Mr. TREMAINE—Is not the apprehension of mind of the prisoner rather than the actual fact that we are to prove?

The COURT—I don't understand that the rule will admit what he heard from other persons unless it be in some way connected with Fisk.

Q.—Had you been informed a short time before this homicide that you were to be treated in the same way that Mr. Eaton had been?

The COURT—By whom informed?

Mr. TREMAINE—By a third person who told him it came from Fisk?

The COURT—Hadn't you better call the third person? You are obliged to give the best evidence you can get.

Mr. TREMAINE—The materiality is in the communication to the prisoner. Is not the prisoner competent to prove that?

The COURT—He is, after you have proved the first.

Mr. TREMAINE—Very well. [To prisoner.] Had you, nights and days, for a long time prior to this meeting traveled in covered carriages from fears and apprehensions that you would be attacked at the instigation of Fisk, from information communicated to you that Fisk had put such persons upon your track?

The District-Attorney objected.

Mr. MCKEON—Take my own case; I was apprehensive of Fisk, and told you so.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—You are not on trial.

Mr. MCKEON—Suppose he knows that Fisk made it a business to keep himself in the back-ground, and to put forward the most desperate characters, who for $500 or $1,000, would knock any one in the head, or which, whether true or false, was communicated to him.

The Court allowed the question.

A.—I did; I always traveled in carriages, night and day, ever since my trouble with Fisk, and for that reason.

Q.—State for how long? A.—I should think for twelve months, if not longer.

Q.—Did you get persons to go with you and protect you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Fisk told you prior to the meeting that he had a plan all laid for railroading you to State Prison? A.—Yes, Sir; he told me he had it all arranged with the District-Attorney's office to railroad me to State Prison, and I communicated it last Summer to Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, at Saratoga.

Mr. TREMAINE—Never mind that.

Mr. STOKES—Mr. Fellows said it wasn't so.

Mr. TREMAINE—Don't take that, stenographer; it is not responsive to the question.

Q.—Did he say to you at any time that they had grave-yards for those who crossed their track? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it at a dinner party? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At Miss Mansfield's.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Mrs. Williams, and, I think, another gentleman.

Q.—Who was that? A.—(Hesitatingly, and almost in a whisper.) Judge Barnard.

Mr. TREMAINE (quickly)—Never mind that.

Q.—How long had you labored under these apprehensions of attacks you have spoken of—how long before the meeting? A.—Since the arrest; he had me arrested once and put in jail; ever since that day; I think it was January, 1871.

Q.—After you were arrested and taken up to Fisk's room, were you carried to the Station-house? A.—We walked round to the Station-house.

Q.—Did you send for Mr. McKeon immediately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did he come there? A.—It was very shortly after the occurrence; I stated to him the facts then just as I have stated them here.

Mr. TREMAINE—Never mind that.

Q.—You had an interview with him immediately after. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tremaine asked the Court if he could show special acts on the part of Fisk.

THE COURT—You will be confined to general acts.

Mr. Tremaine then made a formal offer to show particular acts done by Fisk to the knowledge of the prisoner with other persons, and communicated by Fisk to Stokes when they were on friendly terms, and showing his character to be that of a revengeful and unscrupulous man, and a man of great power. Excluded.

Mr. TREMAINE—I also ask, whether on one occasion, at a dinner party at Mansfield's, the deceased said to the prisoner, in substance, that "We rule New-York with a rod of iron, as completely as Robespierre ruled France?" Excluded.

Q.—Also, whether deceased told him that on one occasion he had learned that a person was going to be a witness against him, and that he sent him down on his tug, on board of a ship bound for China, telling him that the tug would bring him back, but that he had instructed the tug to come off and leave him, and he was carried to China. Excluded.

Q.—Also, whether, or not, Fisk and his agents had taken forcible possession of the oil refinery, in January, 1871, by an armed force? Excluded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This closed the direct examination, and then District-Attorney Garvin proceeded with the cross-examination.

Q.—When did you purchase the pistol you had on this occasion? A.—I think about six months before the occurrence; I can fix the date exactly from Mr. Beach's son.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you bought more than one? A.—Only one; I bought another at this place previously.

Q.—Did you ever carry a pistol before one or the other of these two pistols? A.—No; I never carried a pistol until I became afraid of Fisk.

Mr. Stokes testified that he didn't remember the number of the pistol he had that day; it was a Colt's, four-barreled, and he believed it was the one shown him in Court. He always carried it in the outside pocket of his overcoat.

Q.—What kind of overcoat had you? A.—A light overcoat.

Q.—The one you generally wore? A.—I seldom wore it; it was a conspicuous overcoat; I got it more especially as I intended to go to Europe, and I thought it a good overcoat to go there with.

Q.—What kind of hat did you wear? A.—A black high hat.

Mr. Stokes was cross-examined as to his movements before going to the Grand Central, and as to whether he walked or ran up the stairs. He said he walked up, but didn't remember anything particular about it, except that he went his usual way.

Q.—Do you know who the lady was you went to see? A.—No, Sir; I should think she was a guest of the hotel.

Q.—Did you ever ascertain what was her name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any information on the subject? A.—No more than that which I got from Mr. Daly.

Q.—Do you remember when you came to the head of the stairs of seeing anybody there or in the hall leading to the dining room? A.—I remember a good many persons in the hall leading to the dining-room; there was nobody in the hallway, except by the Parlor No. 207; I recognized the Frenchman, Mr. Henry who testified here.

Q.—You say that Redmond was on the stairs when the first shot was fired? A.—No, I thought Redmond was between the first and second door. I have an idea he saw me, because he described my having my hands on the banisters. I recollect somebody going down stairs and out, and I had an idea it was him.

Q.—Had you ever been up those stairs before? A.—I had never been on the second floor of the Grand Central Hotel before in my life.

Q.—Was any word spoken by Fisk? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—By you? All I said to him was "Don't fire."

Q.—Who was the first man you spoke to after you fired? A.—Mr. Hill, the gentleman who first testified; I saw him in the hall after I left the top of the stairs; he asked what was the matter, and I told him there was a man shot; he then ran away; the next man I met was Henry, the Frenchman; I told him there was a man shot, and asked him to get a doctor, and he ran after the other man.

Q.—Did you hear any one say, "You are the man who shot him?" A.—No one made any such remark to me.

Q.—You have a pretty clear recollection of everything that occurred until you got down-stairs? A.—Yes, Sir, although I was somewhat bewildered.

Q.—How far up the stairs had Fisk got when the firing took place? A.—He was on the first platform; as soon as he got on the platform he pulled his pistol out.

Q.—Did he fire? A.—I would not like to swear whether he fired his pistol or not; if he did, it was not pointed at me; I did not see him extend his arm at all.

Q.—You intended to shoot at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did shoot? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew your pistol was loaded? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How lately had you loaded it? A.—Not since the time I bought it, six months before.

Q.—At the time you first [illegible] Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

MISS MANSFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

Josephine Mansfield was next sworn, and testified in answer to Mr. Townsend:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 359 West Twenty-third-street.

Q.—Were you acquainted during his life, with James Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the prisoner Stokes? A.—Yes, Sir; I became acquainted with Mr. Fisk in November, 1867, and with Mr. Stokes in November, 1869.

Q.—On the 6th of last January, were you engaged in any proceedings in the Yorkville Police Court? A.—Yes, Sir, a libel suit against Mr. Fisk; the proceedings were commenced some time in November, I believe; I was in Court on the 6th of January; Col. Fisk was not there; Mr. Stokes was there; on that day I was very ill; I left the Court about two o'clock, in company with my cousin.

Q.—When had you prior to that time seen Mr. Fisk? A.—About three weeks before.

Q.—Where? A.—At my own house.

Q.—Was the interview brought about through his agency? A.—He wrote me a note asking for an interview. [Mr. Townsend here handed a note to the witness, which she identified as the note received from Fisk.] Mr. Townsend proposed to read the note, but the District-Attorney objected and the Court sustained the objection.

Q.—When did you receive that note? A.—About the 16th of December, and Col. Fisk called on me about half-past ten o'clock that night.

Q.—Did he at that interview make any threats against Stokes? A.—He said that unless I returned to him he should kill Mr. Stokes.

Q.—Did he at that time exhibit any pistol? A.—He did; it was a handsome pistol, silver mounted, with a pearl handle. I took it in my hand and examined it.

Q.—Did you communicate what Mr. Fisk said to the prisoner, Stokes? A.—I did; a day or two afterward I told Mr. Stokes that Mr. Fisk had called upon me to see if I would not release him from that case in the Police Court, and promised to give me all the money I was suing him for, but I told him I would not release him unless he would publicly acknowledge that King's affidavit was a fraud and a lie, and he said that as far as he personally was concerned he did not care so much, but there were so many people involved that he could not make such a statement; I refused to withdraw the suit unless he would acknowledge that I was in the right; he said then that I must bear the consequences; I said, "What?" he drew his revolver and said, "I shall shoot Stokes;" I said, "Oh no, you won't do anything like that;" he said, "Well, you will see; there will be blood shed before you get through; you better release me; I beg of you not to appear against me again;" I said; "I most assuredly shall, because I shall be vindicated in this affair;" Mr. Fisk remained about half an hour; no one else was present; when he spoke of shooting Stokes, he spoke in a very decided manner, as if he meant to do what he said.

Q.—Did you give Mr. Stokes any advice at the time you made this statement to him? A.—I told him he should be more careful than he had been; I knew what a dangerous man Fisk was; he had, prior to that time, made use of threats nearly every time he came to my house, after we separated.

Q.—State what you said in regard to what Col. Fisk said in reference to the disposal of Eaton.

The District-Attorney objected.

Mr. Townsend said the statements which had been made to the witness by Fisk, and which she communicated to Stokes, were that he instanced a certain manner in which he disposed of persons who were obnoxious to him, and that he would treat Stokes the same as he had treated Eaton.

The COURT—You may show the latter part of that.

Q.—Go on, and state the manner in which he did it.

The COURT—I don't think that is proper.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Then there is no way of showing how Stokes knew how Eaton was put out of the way.

Q.—Did you ever state to Stokes at any time what Col. Fisk had said in reference to his being disposed of in the same way that Eaton had been? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I had already told him what had been done to Eaton, and I told him how easily it could be done to him.

The COURT—Fisk told you, and you told that to Stokes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. TOWNSEND—State all you told him? A.—The way I told Stokes? I told him exactly as Fisk had told me; that Fisk had come in one night with affidavits against the character of Mr. Eaton; he acknowledged to me they were not true, but false; that he had already served them on Mr. Eaton and that Mr. Eaton would not succumb, that is that he knew they were false; he told me Mr. Eaton was an honorable man and the hardest man in the world to black-mail; the affidavits against him, he acknowledged to be perfectly untrue; Mr. Fisk then went out; he was very much excited; after he went out I watched, I think, until about twelve o'clock for Mr. Fisk's return, and I asked him what had been done; I was very anxious, of course, to know whether Mr. Eaton had been killed or not; he was so nervous and excited that he could not rest at all; usually he was very quiet; he was always tired and wanted to go to sleep, but that night he could not sleep.

The District-Attorney here objected to the evidence.

The COURT (to Mrs. Mansfield, blandly)—About Mr. Fisk going to sleep—that wasn't a part of the conversation?

Mrs. MANSFIELD—That is all I know of it.

Q.—Did you state all those circumstances to Mr. Stokes? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you state to Stokes who was interested besides Fisk? (Objected to.)

Mr. TOWNSEND—I want the story that was told to Stokes, and I don't propose to have it cut into details by anybody, either.

WITNESS—I told him everything just as I have told it here.

By the COURT—What else did you say to Mr. Stokes? A.—That Mr. Fisk said that he and Gould and another party had arranged to attack Mr. Eaton; I told Mr. Stokes that he should be very careful of himself, that Mr. Eaton would be disposed of next day; I told him this because he doubted Mr. Fisk's power.

Q.—When you saw a pistol in Fisk's possession about the 16th of December, had you seen one prior to that time in his possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On how many occasions? A.—Several.

Q.—Was any person present at any time when Fisk showed these besides yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—My cousin, Mrs. Williams; I am referring to about the 15th now.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney.

Q.—You say you saw him have a pistol on several different occasions; was it always the same pistol? A.—I think so.

Q.—How long do you speak of? A.—Ever since we came from Jersey City in 1868.

Q.—How many pistols did you see him have? A.—I should suppose eight or ten; he had several presented to him, and they accumulated at the house during the three or four years.

Q.—Do you know of his carrying pistols, or did he always leave them at home? A.—He carried them, but not always; he carried them on several occasions—on "Black Friday," for instance; he carried a pistol for a long time, and when he went up to Albany, on the Susquehanna business.

Q.—Do you know whether he carried a pistol on other occasions? A.—Yes, Sir, when we were in Jersey City, and when we went away, traveling to Niagara Falls—about the month I left him.

Q.—What month was that? A.—September, 1870.

Q.—Was Col. Fisk a man of quiet habits? A.—What do you mean by quiet habits?

Q.—You remarked that he was ordinarily quiet? A.—Ordinarily quiet, of course; he was usually tired; he was quiet in the day or evening; he was very quiet, very; he was usually very tired at night-time.

Q.—How long did you say you had been acquainted with Stokes? A.—Since February, 1869.

Q.—And with Fisk? A.—Since February, 1867.

Q.—How long had you resided in that house? A.—Three years the first day of that month.

Q.—Was that the house where you had the conversation with Col. Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the day you were up before Judge Bixby; how long a time the last day? A.—Yes, Sir; I was examined that day; Mr. Beach conducted the cross-examination; I think it was about two o'clock P. M. that we left there; I think Col. Fisk was there once or twice, but not the last time; the first time I appeared in Court he was present.

Q.—On this day of the examination did you leave anybody at your house except the servants? A.—No, Sir, the house was closed that day, and when I came home I had a terrible headache—terrible head ache; no one called that afternoon except beggars; no visitors that afternoon at all.

Q.—When did you first hear of the shooting? A.—About six o'clock; not until between five and six o'clock.

Q.—How did you hear of it? A.—A newspaper reporter came to the house for intelligence, and my cousin went to the door; she came and told me of it, and I did not believe it then.

Q.—Have you ever seen the prisoner since that day? A.—Never until today.

Q.—Did you see Fisk after the shooting and before his death? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him after his death? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never have seen the prisoner until this day? A.—Never.

Redirect examination by Mr. Townsend—I want to know whether, on the 6th of January last, Mr. Stokes had any papers of his in your possession? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe he had, in the safe that was in the house.

Q.—I will ask you now, as connected with another portion of this case, whether Mr. Fisk was a temperate man or otherwise, as far as drinking is concerned? Objected to.

Mr. TOWNSEND—We have in evidence that ten ounces of brandy were given to him. I want to show what sort of man he was as regards the use of spirituous liquors. Objection overruled.

A.—I do not consider that he was strictly temperate, but he was a man that drank very moderately.

Q.—Who introduced you to Mr. Stokes, and where were you introduced? A.—At the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, by Harry Harley; he was introduced as being in the oil business with Mr. Fisk; I did not know what his position was.

Q.—You have given the occasions on Black Friday, also of the Susquehanna difficulty; are there any other times of special difficulties where you know Col. Fisk carried a pistol? A.—When he had the difficulty with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q.—Any other times? A.—No, Sir; those were the state occasions. [Laughter.]

By the DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Q.—Are you acquainted with the hand-writing of Stokes? (Letter shown to witness.) Is that his hand-writing? A.—That looks like it.

MRS. WILLIAMS' TESTIMONY.

Mrs. M. A. Williams sworn, for the defense.

Q.—Has your residence been with Mrs. Mansfield for some time past? A.—Yes, Sir; I was residing with her in January last; have been residing with her for three years past.

Q.—You are a cousin of her's, are you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you at any time heard Col. Fisk make threats against the prisoner that you have communicated to him? A.—Yes, Sir; I have.

Q.—On how many different occasions? A.—On several occasions.

Q.—What was the character of those threats? A.—Those threats were with regard to his life.

Q.—I will ask you, Mrs. Williams, whether you ever saw that paper before? A.—(Looking at a paper shown to Mrs. Mansfield while on the stand.) Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you see that and where and under what circumstances? A.—I think a boy carried it to Mrs. Mansfield and she showed it to me; she said, "I wonder what that means?" I took a verbal answer down to the boy; I have no doubt in my mind that this is the paper; I had a conversation with Mrs. Mansfield in reference to that visit of Mr. Fisk that evening after she received it.

Q.—Do you know whether or not what she stated to you was communicated to Mr. Stokes—that is, the conversation she had had with Col. Fisk? A.—It was communicated to him.

Q.—How long afterward? A.—A day or two afterward.

Q.—Had you ever seen any pistol in the hands of Col. Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often? A.—I have seen a pistol in his hands on many occasions.

Q.—Please state how recently, as near as you can, before his death? A.—I think one afternoon when he was at Mrs. Mansfield's house.

Q.—About how long was that prior to the killing? A.—In December.

Q.—Where was his pistol? A.—He was taking it from his pocket and laid it on the mantlepiece; I can not describe the appearance of the pistol; saw pistols in his possession on several occasions.

Q.—How often, as near as you can get at it, have you heard threats by him against the life of Stokes? A.—On a number of occasions, when Fisk was at Mrs. Mansfield's house.

Q.—Were you present at any time when anything was said with reference to having Stokes removed to State Prison? A.—Yes, Sir; I was in the front parlor at Mrs. Mansfield's house; that was a year before the killing.

Cross-examined—That was the day of the meeting of Stokes and Fisk at Mrs. Mansfield's house; there was no angry controversy between the two men.

Robert F. Stobo, merchant, residing in New-York, testified: Have known the prisoner since 1868; I saw him on the day of the alleged homicide, about twenty minutes after four, before the shooting in Broadway; I was standing by the entrance of the Southern Hotel, next door to the Grand Central; saw Stokes on the same side of Broadway going down; he crossed over to the Grand Central Hotel and entered; saw Fisk's carriage after he had entered—about four minutes, I should say; did not see him get out of the carriage, but saw him after he got out; when Stokes entered the hotel Fisk's carriage was not in sight; saw him turn to go into the hotel, and I took a stage; I didn't hear of the shooting until about eleven o'clock the next day.

Q.—Was the prisoner walking or running when he entered the hotel? A.—Walking.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered the following letter in evidence, written to Mrs. Mansfield:

Can you arrange to see me either early to-night? if so, name time and place. J.

W. F. Shanks, sworn for the defense, testified: I am connected with the *Tribune* in the capacity of City editor, and I have the management of the City department; I know the prisoner; have known him between eight and ten months; saw him in October, November and December last; he once came to the *Tribune* office to get an affidavit published, which I declined to do; I left the office with him.

Q.—Was anything said at that time by Stokes in reference to being followed? Objected to.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I propose to show that Mr. Stokes came there as a matter of business, and upon leaving there with Mr. Shanks stated to him that he was then followed by emissaries of Fisk; that that gentleman did not believe him at first, but after walking with him some distance became convinced of that fact.

The COURT—Such evidence has been excluded two or three times. If you can show that these persons were employed by Fisk to follow and to watch the movements of Stokes, you can do so.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Then by recalling Mrs. Mansfield.

This lady was requested to stand in her seat, and was questioned.

Q.—Did you ever inform Mr. Stokes of any statement made to you by Col. Fisk, that he had placed persons upon the track of Stokes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you communicate that to Stokes? A.—I did.

Q.—When, as near as you can remember? A.—During the Fall we were at Bixby's Court.

Mr. Shank's examination resumed:

On this occasion that he came to my office I walked with him to Pine-street, and he endeavored to call my attention to persons following him; I did not see anybody, and thought it was a foolish notion of his; we stopped in Pine-street to see a lawyer's clerk, but he was not in; when we came down Stokes pointed out two men across the street; I saw them and stated to him we would see if they were following him; we went up toward Broadway, and these two men almost immediately left the doorway where they had been standing, and went in the same direction on the opposite side of the street; we turned in a doorway near the corner of Pine-street on Broadway and they passed on, and they saw us, and one nudged the other; we went out after up to Rudolph's, and there had a glass of ale; as we were standing there these two men passed the door, and Stokes called my attention to them; we passed out and went down as far as Liberty-street; these two men immediately came back and as we passed them again he said somewhat excitedly, "See, see, they are following me;" they saw us and knew we were noticing them; I was then satisfied that they were following us; this was about the middle of December; I proposed to take a stage, and he said no, and because of the persons following him he took a carriage; he said they were Erie detectives; saw Stokes two or three months previous; he was in the office one day.

Q.—Did you ever see him in any other place? A.—Yes, Sir; at Mrs. Mansfield's house.

Q.—Were you there for matters connected with your business? A.—Yes, Sir; he has spoken to me on different occasions about his fear of Fisk.

Q.—Did he ever state that Fisk would put him out of the way? A.—Nothing definite.

Q.—Did he ever say anything about Fisk putting a price upon his head? A.—Upon one occasion he spoke something about the Eighth-street gang; that was about a month or two before.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney.

Q.—Had the prisoner any table or desk in your office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your intercourse with him was of a business character? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE STRIKE ENDING.

Return of Many Men to Work on the Old System.

Encouraging reports for employers were coming in all day yesterday to the Employers' Executive Committee at the Hoffman House.

All the important strikes have ended, and the busy hum of labor is heard in nearly all the large shops and manufactories again.

The Singer's Sewing-machine Company reopened their establishment on the ten-hour system yesterday morning, and about 900 men went to work. There are 300 more who have signified their intention to do so. The men have lost three weeks' work, and are deprived by their strike of the usual July vacation of one week given to them annually by the firm.

The 500 men employed in the Architectural Iron-works, corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, whose strike for eight hours was successful, also began to work on the ten-hour system yesterday. One-third of the marble-cutters are now working ten hours, and the marble-polishers' strike is ended. The carpenters, it is said, will be obliged to work ten hours a day as soon as the contracts are filled which the employers had on hand when the strike began. Master stone-cutters and bricklayers are much harassed by their men, who have strong trades-unions, and are working on the eight-hour system. These trades-unions impose a fine upon the employers for any infraction of the rules laid down for them by the unions. Employers are fined if they venture to work with tools themselves, or if they neglect to erect a shed for stone-cutters at work outside on buildings. The men invariably strike until the fine is paid. This class of employers announce it as their intention to leave the city with their business, unless they can in some way rid themselves of trades-union tyranny. The Employers' Executive Committee aver that the object of their association is not to combine against workingmen, but to act with the intelligent ones among them for a solution of the vexed labor question. It is thought that the proposed labor parade, Aug. 1 next, will not take place, for lack of numbers.

Funeral Services of the late Judge McCunn.

The funeral services of the late Judge McCunn took place yesterday morning at Barclay-street Roman Catholic Church. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased, and the interior of the church was draped in mourning. Several Judges, Ex-Judges, and members of the legal profession were present. The various public Departments of the City were also represented. At 10½ o'clock the corpse was borne into the church; it was contained in a handsome rosewood casket, with heavy silver mountings, the inscription silver plate contained the name of deceased and the dates of his birth and death. The casket was placed on a plain trestle covered with black cloth, in the centre aisle, facing the altar, and there were placed upon it a crown and other devices, composed of camelias, tuberoses and immortelles. On each side of the casket were the following pall-bearers: Chas. O'Conor, Judges Monell, Friedman and Fithian, J. C. Spencer, Dr. W. H. Loines, J. Wilson McDonald, D. B. Lyddy, Chris. Fine, J. M. Costers.

A long train of mourners followed the corpse. The music consisted of solemn requiem masses composed by Mme and Rosse, and performed by a full choir under the direction of E. J. Biederman, organist. The celebrant was Father O'Farrell; Deacon, Father Hyacinth Mignot; Sub-Deacon, Father Scott. Father O'Farrell, before the close of the services, delivered a brief address. The casket was then sprinkled with holy water, and incense burned around it, and the services closed. The body was then taken to the hearse, and, followed by a long line of carriages, was conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

The Death of Judge McCunn—Judge Freedman's Remarks.

Judge Freedman, now holding Special Term of the Superior Court, immediately upon taking his seat on the Bench yesterday, addressed the members of the Bar present as follows: Having spent the last four days in attendance upon a sick child in the country, many miles from this City, I first learned of the decease of Hon. John H. McCunn on board of the cars that carried me back to New-York this morning. I at first refused to credit the intelligence received, but when compelled at last to realize its truth, I became filled with grief and sorrow. To my great regret I arrived too late to attend the funeral, and I have to content myself, therefore, with performing the painful duty of announcing the fact of his demise from the Bench of the Court, of which he has been a member for many years, and to say a few words as a tribute to his memory. In the present depressed state of my spirits, however, I am unable to make any extended remarks. Suffice it to say that the deceased in his life time, filled several positions of high public trust with signal ability, among them the position of a Judge of this Court for over eight years, and that he possessed many excellent traits of character. He was a man of strong mind and superior ability, of kind heart and warmly attached to his friends. Peace to his ashes. As a token of respect this Court will stand adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock at noon, and the Clerk will note the reason of the adjournment in the minutes of the Court.

The Court was then adjourned by the officer in pursuance of the Judge's order.

This was the only adjournment of the State Courts, although but very little business was transacted in any of them, owing to the Judges being in attendance at the funeral.

Meteorological.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by [illegible] & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	[illegible]	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	74	79	78	76
Stand of bar. in inch	30.10	30.15	....	30.12

Hygrometer at noon 74.

ALABAMA.

Result of the Late Democratic State Convention and its Nominees—Liberal Republicans—Prospects of a Republican Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Monday, July 1, 1872.

The Alabama Democrats at their Convention, held in Montgomery on the 17th of June, did a cute thing. They executed a movement by which they hope to gain the right of privileged plunder in the State for the next two years, minus the help of the "Liberal Republicans," whose "squad" so far reaches the astounding number of "seven," and every one of them a sorehead and disappointed "office-seeker," as I shall presently show.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The trick would have done credit to any reckless set of political Blitses, and was simply this: For months past, in Alabama, it has been prognosticated by many that there was bound to be a split in the Democratic Party. The hypothesis was based upon the following ideas: In the first place, the Democratic Administration of Gov. Robert B. Lindsay was singularly prolific of an overissue of railroad bonds, of a uniform swabbing of the Treasury by zealous and confidential lawyers ostensibly employed by his Excellency to "get the State out of the Stanton-Chattanooga Railroad muddle," and of ignorance, imbecility and seeming peculation. Then as to principles. (1) There was the Mobile *Register*, edited by Col. John Forsyth. [He gained this title, not through blood and bullets, but by virtue of having commanded a regiment of militia, who, when Jeff. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy at Montgomery, turned out, either to do honor to Jeff. or protect the public, "as you choose."] This paper headed the "never surrender," "die in the ditch" Democrats, who were for a Democrat, "first, last and forever." The tone of the paper was never changed until Dana's *Sun* reported its editor as one of the distinguished visitors to the Greeley Astor House game. Who capped Col. Forsyth, and what the "divy" was, time alone can tell. But to come back. Then there was Robert Tyler, of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, who was a consistent drawer of Greeley water from the moment the Presidential fever first attacked the "old philosopher." His paper was the *vis-à-vis* of Forsyth's, and had a number of readers. Its editor, too, was an open candidate for Congressman at large on this plank. So you see the Convention of the 17th of June had a different task to perform to get the hilarious occupant of the Gubernatorial chair out without a fuss, and to "unite" the Forsyth and Tyler wing of the party. The first thing could easily be performed, provided the Lindsay wing, composed of the three lawyers who had so nearly sucked the cow of the Alabama Treasury to death, and who were full of pap and gab, could be "fixed." A consultation was had, and rumor has it that the result of the interview was the agreement to nominate Herndon, of Mobile, in lieu of Lindsay. This satisfied the legal Ring, and gave them a candidate for Governor, who, while honest, is just as credulous and easily controlled as Uncle Horace himself.

The next stumbling-block was the amicable adjustment of the differences of sentiment. To do this was but a moment's thought with such old stagers as Watts, (late Attorney-General of the so-called C. S. A.,) Walker and others. They first reported a set of resolutions eminently conservative and full of Greeleyism. They absolutely "went back" on their old friends, the Kuklux, and passed resolutions denouncing "masked men," "midnight murders" and Kuklux generally. This was the signal for great rejoicing among the Tyler milk-and-water Democrats. But mark the sequel. Nominations were then declared in order, and lo and behold the nominees. Every one of them was a Radical Kuklux unteachable Democrat. They threw overboard such gallant soldiers and conservative statesmen as Oates, of Henry, Bradford, of Talladega, and Editor Tyler, and thus solved the problem of their political woe. The defeated take the "trick" badly, but of course they will be whipped into the traces, especially on their own platform.

HISTORY OF THE CANDIDATES.

Thomas Holt Herndon, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Alabama, is, comparatively speaking, a young man. He is about forty years of age, and is a lawyer by profession, now practicing and residing in Mobile, Ala. He was born in Greene County, Alabama, there studied law, and married a daughter of Hon. Frank S. Lyon, a distinguished financier and wealthy planter. In 1858 he represented Greene County in the lower branch of the General Assembly of Alabama. During the war he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Alabama troops, of which Sydenham Moore, a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, was Colonel. As a soldier he made but little reputation. Since the war he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, taking no active part in politics whatever. By birth, education and instinct he is an aristocrat, and will fail to excite the enthusiasm of the "wool-hat boys," who do a large part of the voting. He is a life-long Democrat of the Calhoun secession school, and belongs now to the unteachable, rampant wing of his party. He is a fluent speaker, sensible and plain, and deals in none of the pyrotechnics of Southern oratory. From his previous good character it is presumed that he will discard invective debate and meet his opponents squarely.

The Lieutenant-Governor is E. H. Moren, of Bibb, the present incumbent, who has held his seat for two years, by fraud worse than Tammany. He is a country doctor, a very clever gentleman, an old Whig, and by far the best man on the ticket.

The Secretary of State is also the present incumbent, by fraud, J. J. Parker. He is only noted for being in the "Capitol Ring" to beat out the *Advertiser* wing.

The Attorney-General is likewise the present fraudulent incumbent—John W. A. Sandford. He is a man of some brains, but little judgment. He and Tyler, of the *Advertiser*, drew pistols on each other a few months since, and came very near settling a difficulty on this same political rumpus in the usual Southern way. He was a Colonel in the rebel army, and was extremely unpopular with his men by reason of his tyranny. Quite a little effort was made to beat him for the nomination this time, but the "bloody" Democrats were too much for the Greeleyites.

The Superintendent of Public Schools is one Joseph Hodgson by name. He is a carpet-bagger from Missouri, where he once edited an obscure weekly sheet. His old foreman is quite anxious to have him liquidate some old indebtedness that Hodgson never settled by moving away in a hurry. Perhaps if he can "disburse" some "public funds" his "commissions" will amount to enough to "square up" with his consumptive creditor. Hodgson was once editor of the *Mail*, and possesses no particular trait save in bullying his opponents and slandering his betters.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Under the new Apportionment bill Alabama is entitled to two Congressmen at large. The Democrats have nominated Gen. Alpheus Baker, of Barbour, and Col. J. J. Jolly, of Greene. Gen. Baker is a rampant Democrat, but a polished gentleman. He is a fine lawyer, eloquent in debate, and spicy in argument. His manners of courtesy and respect will go far toward diminishing the usual acrimony of political controversy. His colleague is just his opposite. It is very generally believed that he is the leader or Grand Cyclops of the Kuklux in West Alabama, and is responsible for more disorder, election frauds and riot in the State than any other single man. His greatest ambition is to ape Clanton, who was killed in Chattanooga, and be considered a "brave man." You may watch his speeches for something nice. They will do to reprint.

This, then, is the ticket put up for the Alabama people to support. Its fate is already sealed. I have heard a score of men, prominent in their respective localities, say they never would support it. Notwithstanding its platform, they know the *personnel* of the ticket, and if elected, it means war, social proscription, political hate, poverty and "clique" rule for the next two years. A great many people in Alabama, old Whigs and Union men, prefer seeing Yankee immigration, Yankee money and Yankee prosperity. With this ticket, they know they will never come.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Doubtless you will ask where are they in Alabama. The Democratic Convention didn't think they were anywhere. A committee (and the committee was about the total number in the State) of "liberals" waited upon the ring-leaders of the rebel Democracy to "ask joint action" in presenting a State ticket, but the Democratic bosses wouldn't listen to their story, so here in Alabama the liberals are left out in the cold. They swear, however, that they'll control the Federal patronage in the State if Uncle Horace is elected, and not a Democrat shall smell a Federal office. Their total number in the State is "seven." They are Ex-United States Senator Willard Warner, beaten for a reelection, afterward graciously appointed Collector of Mobile and then turned out; F. S. Bromberg, Ex-Postmaster of Mobile, turned out for cause; Samuel F. Rice, Ex-Seymour Democrat, ex-fire-eating Secessionist, Ex-Know-Nothing, ex-everything and grand manipulator for Federal patronage; W. B. Figures, of Huntsville, disgusted because he didn't get a fat office. These are the leaders. The "party" is three and void.

PROSPECTS OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

In 1868, Alabama went for Grant by 4,280. In 1870, the Democrats carried the State by about 300 votes, after throwing out over three thousand Republican votes in counties where they had a reign of blood, terror and midnight murder. On a fair and full vote the State is Republican by about ten thousand votes. To carry the State two things alone are necessary. First, the Republicans must put forward a State ticket of our best men, men of character and standing; secondly, Kukluxism in West Alabama (Hay's district) must be put down at every peril. Judge Busteed, by his manly course, has done much to rid us of those cowardly assassins, but more remains to be done. I think you can safely count upon Alabama casting her ten electoral votes for Grant, upon a majority of Republican Congressmen, and upon a Republican General Assembly, which will elect a sound Republican to the United States Senate. We have the votes, we have the will, and intend to fight a strong, winning fight, no matter if it does take "all Summer to do it." S.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

Five Parties—An Attempt to Explain Them—The Baton Rouge Convention—Packard's Strategy Foils Warmoth's Schemes—A Winning State Ticket.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 26, 1872.

Before touching the action of the Baton Rouge Convention, let me attempt—what has often been essayed—to concisely and truthfully define the five distinct political organizations in this State, which make our politics so inexplicable to even our own citizens. The bulk of the white population is embraced in the Reform and Democratic Parties. The Reform Party ignores Federal [illegible]. It is composed of the mercantile and property-owning classes, who only ask an honest State Government. Some will vote for Greeley; most of them will vote for Grant. The venerable and Conservative *Picayune* is their organ. Their recent Convention failed to compromise with the Democrats, and nominated Geo. Williamson, Esq., for Governor. The Democratic Party includes the ignorant white masses of the city and State. It corresponds to your Tammany, with this difference: It has been out of power since the riots it inaugurated in 1866. It has a respectable element which threatened to bolt to Grant. Otherwise its rotten leaders will manipulate it for Greeley, and ultimately bring it up to the support of Warmoth, despite the fact that it has already placed Mr. McEnery in the field for Governor. Strangely enough the *Bee*, an honest paper, that approved Kellogg's enforcement amendment, is the organ of this party of fossils. The bulk, in fact, the whole of the colored population, which of itself slightly outnumbers the total white population, is embraced in the regular Grant party. This party also numbers some 10,000 white voters, and, with a fair count and no Kuklux intimidation, could beat all four of the other parties combined. Its organ is the *National Republican*. The other two parties are merely nominal. They are composed of corrupt trading politicians, overstocked with audacity, but having little brains, and commanding no respect. They both belong to one man, Warmoth, and are utterly contemptible in the eyes of the people of the State. The first or "Liberal" party is that crowd of bummers who went to Cincinnati, with the addition of a few played-out relics of the Confederacy who either have no political sense or are "strapped," and are willing to join in the plunder of their own people to get some money. The other or "Pinchback" party are also office-holders under Warmoth. They have been pretending to be Grant men in the hope of getting into the regular Convention, and there compelling the Reform Republicans to accept Warmoth for Governor on the condition that he abandon Greeley. They are an unscrupulous crew, and will go where office invites. Warmoth's paper, that robs the State of $270,000 every two years, the *Republican*, and the *Times*, independent, do the organ-grinding for these fictitious parties.

THE BATON ROUGE CONVENTION.

It was not a Convention of Senators, but of the hard-fisted people, who were determined to have a good ticket, and neither to be bought nor betrayed. In its very turbulence the great heart of the party could be seen throbbing and pulsating with anxiety, hope and fear. It represented the hopes of a hundred thousand colored voters, who feel that their all survives or sinks with the Republican Party. By a brilliant move, tendering compromise to the Pinchback following, when they unconditionally and publicly, by resolution, repudiated Greeley and Warmoth, Marshal Packard took the wind out of their cry for "harmony," exposed their hypocrisy, opened the eyes of all colored men to the fact that they are not for Grant, (which politically damns them,) and foiled one of Warmoth's deepest and most infamous plans. Pinchback, Campbell & Co., disconcerted, dismayed and utterly unable to longer hold their colored followers, hastily beat an inglorious retreat to New-Orleans.

THE REGULAR TICKET.

With this happy riddance of a set of noisy corruptionists, who would be a dead weight if conciliated, the regular Convention proceeded to make up a ticket that will sweep the field like a whirlwind. It is so much better than anybody expected. All intelligent men who feel the necessity of reform are rejoiced. During four years in the United States Senate Senator Kellogg has done more in the way of material legislation for Louisiana than both Slidell and Benjamin, in all their career, ever did. He will command twenty thousand more votes than any Republican in the State. Antoine, for Lieutenant-Governor, is the most popular colored man in the State, and well known for his unswerving integrity. Jas. Lewis, colored candidate for Congressman at Large, once exposed a Democratic bribe of one hundred thousand dollars offered for his support of a swindle in the City Council. Chas. Clinton, for Auditor, is a Republican member of the Reform Party. A. P. Fields, for Attorney-General, represents the old citizens. Mr. Blondin, nominee for Secretary of State, represents the mulatto and creole classes. Mr. Keating, for Superintendent of Public Schools, is an honest Northern man, popular with all classes. Sypher, Sheldon, and Dowell, three of the present incumbents, have been renominated for Congress in the First, Second, and Third Districts. Dr. Peters, a colored banker at Shreveport, was nominated in the Fourth District. The Fifth nominates in September.

THE REFORMERS SUPPORT KELLOGG.

The real strength of the ticket is proved by the alacrity with which the Reform Party, which had already nominated a ticket, and which is composed of the highest-toned and most respectable element of the white population, abandons the field to it. Mr. George Williamson, the Reform candidate for Governor, withdraws in favor of Kellogg, and proposes to stump the State for him. The *Picayune* this morning comes squarely out for Kellogg for Governor, and Clinton for Auditor, rejecting the balance of the ticket on the ground that more acceptable men can be had. All this is unexpectedly encouraging. It is a new thing in Southern politics—the most cheering sign of the dawn of a better day the South has yet sent forth. These Reformers supporting a straight-out Northern Grant Republican like Kellogg has a significant meaning that ought to be understood all over the nation. It is this—that there is a large conservative element of the Southern whites ready to strike hands with the National Republican Party whenever it repudiates the plunderers who have been robbing the South in its name, as it repudiated and cast out Gov. Warmoth. Such scoundrels must be swapped off to Greeley for honest men. J. R. L.

Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Otis T. Hall, President, in the chair.

Mr. Schwartz presented a petition from the property-owners and residents on Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, setting forth that the block is entirely built upon and is thickly populated; that the street is not paved and is in a bad and dangerous condition, and praying the Board take immediate action for their relief.

Mr. Schwartz offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to inform the Board why this much-needed work had not been done, although ordered by the Common Council.

The petition was received and the resolution adopted.

The Committee on Street Pavements reported in favor of adopting a resolution to lay Belgian pavement in Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street. The report was received and laid over.

Papers from the Board of Aldermen were then taken up and most of them were referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, showing that something had occurred to disturb the harmony of the two Boards.

The Board then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened with a good measure of firmness this morning, but soon after the first regular call of Stocks, it was evident that the temper of the market, for the remainder of the day, was to be made bearish, and that pretty much the whole list of New-York and Western Roads—beginning with Erie—and the Stock of the Pacific Mail, were to be sold down, with the purpose of a successful turn in this direction. The transactions in Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and North-West, at the First Board, were especially prominent, and the same vigorous bearing, and evidently from the same party, was continued after the adjournment. The break in Erie from 59 to 57½ ₩ cent. was the signal for the general onslaught, and next to this the pressure upon Pacific Mail was most prominent. The old Erie clique of Smith, Gould, Converse & Co. were credited with the movement, and rumor connected it with some purpose to create a disturbance or some sort of legal embarrassment at the Erie Election to-morrow. Another rumor is to the effect that Mr. Daniel Drew is willing to see the market down, for a few days, and even help it down, which story it would scarcely be safe to indorse or dispute. It is, perhaps, satisfactory to know that the movement against the market to-day has no other significance than a sudden inspiration to *bear* Erie and some other of the prominent speculative stocks.

In the Public Funds of the United States the market was steady, corresponding with the steadiness in Gold at 113¾ ₩ cent. and in Bills on London at 109¾@109⅞ ₩ cent.

Money was in easy supply to the Brokers at 4@5 ₩ cent. on call loan. At Bank the rates of discount are 6@7 ₩ cent.

After the late Board of the Stock Exchange the following quotations were made in the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., as compared with the closing figures of Saturday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	115¼	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July, xd.	115¼	115⅛
American Gold	113¾	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98½	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111
North-west Common	74	73
Pacific Mail	75⅜	74⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	46
Western Union Telegraph	75⅞	75⅜
Erie	59	58⅜
Union Pacific	38⅜	37⅞
Lake Shore	*93⅝	93⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	34¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	41⅞

*Ex Dividend.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 reg., '67	115
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 coup., '68	114⅞
5-20 reg., '64	114¼	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	114¾	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	5s coup., '81	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	114⅝
5-20 coup., n. is. '65	115		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94½	Del., L. & W. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Del., L. & W. 2d	98¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n.	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	98
Erie 1st Ext.	102¼	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	91
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84¼
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98½	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	60
Long Dock Bds.	94½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	88
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	97	Han. & Naples 1st	80
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. '85	103½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75	100½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102
Harlem 1st 7s	101¼	Morris & Essex 1st	108
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	115	N. J. Cen. 1st New	105
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	99
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Clev., P. & Ash. O. Bs.	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Clev., P. & Ash. N. Bs.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Detroit, M. & Tol. Bs.	90¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d	87¼
Buff. & Erie, N. Bds.	97	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	101¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	81¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	87¼	Mil. & St. P. I. Div.	88
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	104½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	93½
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	96	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	91¼
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	81	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	79¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Tol., Peo. & W. B. D.	88½
Chic. & N. W. In. Bs.	99	Tol., Peo. & W. Con. 7s	84½
Chic. & N. W. C. Bds.	97	Bos., H. & Erie 1st 7s	62½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100½	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	81
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	101		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

Gold receipts	$649,112 69
Gold payments	649,064 63
Gold balance	42,988,370 94
Currency receipts	528,124 50
Currency payments	442,096 26
Currency balance	8,790,164 20
Customs	249,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97
City 6s, new	100¾	101
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	59	59¼
Reading	118	118¼
Lehigh Valley	59½	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	45½	46½
Philadelphia & Erie	28	28½
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	44	44¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	93

The Atlantic and Pacific Road, from St. Louis to San Francisco, 2,400 miles in length, is an enterprise that has recently taken shape to the early construction of the entire line. The City of San Francisco and the City of St. Louis are both aroused to the importance of the work, and a report by a committee from the business people of San Francisco, who came East to examine the whole question, is likely to insure a subscription of $10,000,000 from that city, and a further encouragement of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 from other parties in California. The St. Louis *Republican* remarks:

"It is enough perhaps to say as to this matter that no railroad was ever commenced in this country with a more brilliant prospect for its future success than the Atlantic and Pacific. The question now is how to hasten the completion of the road rather than any doubt as to its business when in actual operation. A few facts settle the latter point finally—the route of the railroad will be through the most productive and fruitful country, insuring wide-spread settlement and prosperity in a few years, while in many places it runs through a region of extraordinary mineral wealth. The thirty-fifth parallel is below the snow line, and so Winter interruptions, which are so fatal to the Union and Central Pacific, will be unknown. These simple facts guarantee the business success of the road. As an inevitable consequence it will always be the great through highway for Asiatic and California trade, while the richness of the country through which it passes must build up populous States and wealthy and vigorous towns along the line. Carrying a vast through traffic and with a local business increasing each year with the development and settlement of the interior, any doubt as to the financial success of the road is unreasonable and absurd. Two years after its completion we venture to prophesy that it will be the greatest through railroad line in the world, both as to freights and passengers."

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of June were:

1872	$180,796
1871	114,797
Increase, 1872	$65,999
First six months, 1872	1,059,122
First six months, 1871	755,270
Increase, 1872	$303,852

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $43,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $12,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92½, and interest in currency. HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Spirits Turp., bbls.	210
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Rosin, bbls.	4,308
Cotton, bales	2,347	Oil cake, pkgs.	125
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	126	Cut-meats, pkgs.	403
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	1,465
Copper, cakes	132	Lard, kegs	10
Eggs, bbls.	7,842	Butter, pkgs.	2,164
Flour, bbls.	23,280	Cheese, pkgs.	7,185
Wheat, bushels	118,182	Tallow, pkgs.	65
Corn, bushels	337,000	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Oats, bushels	63,375	Pecans, pkgs.	10
Beans, bbls.	7	Rice, pkgs.	3
Meal, bbls.	400	Starch, pkgs.	2,303
Oat-meal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, hhds.	256
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,295
Hides, No.	2,467	Whisky, bbls.	398
Hides, bbls.	40	Wool, bales	146
Leather, sides	4,588	Oil, bbls.	62
Moss, bales	10	Spelter, slabs	422
Molasses, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], bbls.	65

COFFEE—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for full invoices, yet holders have been firm and stocks have been offered with reserve. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 12,000 bags; sales, 37,000 bags; stock in first hands here as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 53,730 bags; at Baltimore, 24,062 bags; at Hampton Roads, 4,200 bags; and at Mobile, 5,000 bags. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@18c.; good, 18¾c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¾c., gold ₩ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 18¾c.@19¾c. gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½@18c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@19c.; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@18¼c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17¾@18c.; Mexican, 16¼c.@18c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@18c.; Curacoa, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 14¾c.@14¾c., gold, ₩ lb. The jobbing trade has been moderate at uniform quotations.

COTTON—Business was tamely resumed in this line today. Spinners took 1,575 bales at a reduction of ⅛c. per pound, for early delivery, closing with quotations altogether nominal. For forward delivery a fair movement was reported at, however, ⅛c.@⅛c. ₩ pound lower figures; sales, 10,800 bales (1,400 bales late on Wednesday evening and 9,400 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including on Wednesday evening, for July, 100 bales at 23 15-16c.; 200 bales at 23¾c., August, 400 bales at 24 9-16c.; September, 100 bales at 23¼c.; October, 100 bales at 20¾c., 200 at 20 9-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19¾c.; December, 200 bales at 19¾c. And today, for July, 500 bales at 23¾c., 700 bales at 23 9-16c., 500 bales at 23¼c., short notice, 300 bales at 23¾c., regular; August, 400 bales at 24 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 24¼c., 800 bales at 24 5-16c., 400 bales at 24¼c., 400 bales at 24 1-16c., 400 bales at 24c., 100 at 23 15-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c. September, 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22¾c., 600 bales at 22 3-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 600 bales at 22 1-16c.; October, 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 400 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c.; November, 300 bales at 19¾c.; December, 400 bales at 19c. Exchanged—¾c. paid to exchange 100 bales July, short notice, for 100 bales August. The averages of Wednesday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: July, 23.98c.; August, 24.27c.; September, 22.38c.; October, 20.47c.; November, 19.54c.; December, 19.2c. The receipts at this port today were 2,747 bales, including 1,585 bales from New-Orleans, 46 bales from Savannah, 971 bales from Charleston, 30 bales from Norfolk, 145 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports last week were 3,429 bales, against 5,940 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, have been 2,651,876 bales, against 3,888,330 bales in 1870-1871. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Ordinary	22¼	22¼	22¾	22¾
Low Middling	24	24¼	24¾	24¾
Middling	25	25¼	25¾	25¾
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾	26¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, in part for export at steadier prices. The offerings of desirable stock have been less urgent. Sales have been made since our last of 11,450 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$3 25@$4 [illegible]
Sour Flour	4 50@ 7 [illegible]
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 75
Extra State	6 10@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 00@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 [illegible]@12 [illegible]

Southern Flour has been rather more inquired for at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 65@$8 50 for inferior to very good, and $8 60@$12 for very good to very choice extra, ₩ bbl. Canada Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in more request at from $4@$4 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 [illegible] for Jersey; $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 475 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a more confident inquiry noted for Spring Wheat, mainly for export, at an advance of about 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, the bulk of the business having been in No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat and in store. No. 3 Spring was scarce, and held rather above the views of buyers. Winter Wheat dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, at $1 52½@$1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 49@$1 50½ for do. do. in store, closing at $1 50½ for prime samples, in store; $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 20 for unsound Spring (a small lot); $1 65@$1 70 for White Western, and $1 56@$1 60 for Red and Amber Western, in small lots.... There has been a brisk business reported in Corn, chiefly for shipment, opening rather more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. The bulk of the trade was in the better grades of sail and steam samples of Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 251,000 bushels at 57c.@58c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 58c.@60c. for fair to choice steamer, and 61c.@61½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61c. for good; 61¼c.@62½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 74c.@75c. for car lots of White Western, and 55c.@56c. for damaged.... Rye has been dull and heavy, with Western offering at 75c., in store and Canada at 85c. in store, and 85c. afloat, and no buyers except for export.... Barley has been inactive and nominal.... Barley-malt quiet; small sales of two-rowed State were made at $1 10.... Oats have been in fair demand and strictly prime samples of No. 2 Milwaukee, which have been in most favor with buyers, have been quoted rather firmer, while the poorer grades have been weak and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, chiefly at 43½c. for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat; 41½c. for No. 2 Chicago; 40c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, in store and afloat, and 30c.@38c. for inferior lots.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales, 30 bales Borneo at 14c. and 250 rolls Dundee at 13c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather better supply and light demand, within a range of from $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 95c.@$1. Straw has been very quiet at from 60c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, per 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged; sales 300 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c. currency.

LUMBER—The demand has been on a restricted scale in most instances, at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $19@$22; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $22@$24; Clear Pine, $60@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$65; Cherry Boards and Planks, $80@$90; Oak and Ash, $45@$65; Maple and Birch, $38@$45; Black walnut, $107@$120; Eastern Spruce, $18 50@$20; Shingles, $4@$6.

MOLASSES—Has been wholly nominal as to values, on a very dull market. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@28c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans 40c.@65c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite sparingly sought after at about former figures, with Strained and Good Strained quoted at $3 [illegible]; sales 400 bbls. Good strained at $3 10 and 500 bbls. Pale at $4 75@$6 30.... Tar quiet and unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine rather inactive, closing at 48½c.; sales 250 bbls. at 48c.@48½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand on the basis of 12c. in bulk, with equal to one or two cargoes reported sold on private terms.... Refined has been in rather more request, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. July deliveries, chiefly last half of the month, at 22¾c., and 5,000 bbls. first half of August, at 22½c. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls., last half of August delivery, sold at 21½c.... Refined, in cases, dull at 27½c.@28½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 40 for new Western Mess; $12 75 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess; $11 for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited, with sales reported since our last of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 25, and 250 [illegible] do., seller August, at $13 50 ₩ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in better request at firmer prices, ranging from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been in demand at from 11c.@12¼c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 350 pkgs., within the range.... Bacon has been quiet and rather less firm in price.... Lard has been in light demand for early delivery and quoted weak as to price. Sales have been reported of 490 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to prime steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9 9-16c. for good to prime Western steam; 9⅞c.@9¾c. for New-York; 9¾c. for City steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate, with sales reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9 9-16c., closing weak. Also 3,000 tcs. Refined Lard, for July and August delivery, on private terms.... The dealings in Beef have been wholly in a jobbing way, at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Extra Mess; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet, ranging from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 70@$20 for India Mess, ₩ tierce.... Beef Hams have been quite dull at $20@$25 as the extreme.... Butter and Cheese comparatively tame, weak and irregular.

SUGARS—There has been a restricted business reported in Raw, at, however, steady rates; sales 407 hhds. and 121 boxes, including 200 hhds. about scant fair refining Cuba, at 8⅝c.; 85 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 118 hhds. Centrifugal, (part previous to arrival,) on private terms; 4 hhds. Demerara at 11¼c., and 121 boxes Clayed Havana at 9¾c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8¾c.@8¾c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¾c., for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, and quoted rather stronger, with Powdered quoted at 12¾c.@12¾c.; Crushed at 12¾c.@12¾c.; Granulated at 12c.@12¼c.; A's at 11¾c.@11¾c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c.

TALLOW—There has been a more active call for stock at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 235,000 lbs. at 8c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 5-16c. for good to prime samples. Also, 120 tcs. Stearine at 10c. ₩ lb., and 12,000 lbs. do., in hhds., at 9¾c.@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand on the basis of 91c. ₩ gallon. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls.

WOOL—The recent movements in the local market have been on a very limited scale, business having been suspended during the last half of the past week, because of the recurrence of the great national holiday. The offerings of stocks of domestic have been light, and prices have been without remarkable alteration. Holders of desirable samples have been rather more confident in their views, encouraged by the more favorable advices from the London sale. From Boston the reports have been of a very quiet market, with, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city, "transactions chiefly confined to the current requirements of manufacturers whose products are just now accumulating on their hands, and who are therefore not disposed to anticipate their wants for raw material. Moreover, they are not looking for any scarcity or enhanced cost of this material in the near future, and consequently are indisposed to purchase round lots except at a further concession in prices. As the present available supply consists almost entirely of foreign Wool, in default of the customary seasonable receipts of the new domestic clip, holders are influenced in their views chiefly by the course of the European markets and the future probable cost of importation. They believe that the prices of American Wool will necessarily conform to this cost, though, judging from the pertinacity with which Western growers still hold their product above the relative level of foreign, it seems doubtful whether consumers will be able to get much of the former at prices now current in the Eastern markets. There is no old-domestic fleece of any account remaining on the market, and the sales are confined to small lots of odds and ends. New is not yet arriving to any extent, with the exception of Southern and Kentucky combing, though at the corresponding time last year there was a good selection here and in all the Eastern markets. But we hear of some lots of Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia now on the way, a considerable portion of which, however, comes directly to manufacturers. Accounts from the West represent the clip as moving very slowly, at a range of 60c.@65c. ₩ lb., although many of the farmers refuse to sell at these rates, and are asking as much higher, but without finding purchasers to any extent. There has been some inquiry, but no transactions of importance here, and a fair lot of Ohio medium or extra could probably be disposed of at about 67½c. Pulled Wools continue dull and depressed, but sellers are hopeful of an improvement. Combing Wools are firm and in fair demand. California Wool continues to arrive moderately on consignment; but the bulk of the Spring clip still remains in the hands of local speculators, and is undergoing a fearful shrinkage in value. The article is very unsalable here at the limits of shippers, as consumers can do better in purchasing Foreign Wool." From Michigan the report is, according to the Detroit *Free Press*, of rather freer movements, on the basis of 55c.@57c., but the holders of the largest and best clips persist in refusing those rates. Messrs. Standish & Co., of this city, have within the past two days made purchases as follows: Owosso, 7,400 lbs., average, 55c.; St. Johns, 11,000 lbs., average, 55c.; Corunna, over 3,000 lbs., average, 55c.; Romeo, 7,000 lbs., average, 56c.; Pontiac, 1,200 lbs., average, 55½c.; Wayne, 1,800 lbs., average 55c.; Munroe, 4,000 lbs., average, 55c."

	Cents ₩ lb.
No. 1 to XXX Fleece	60@80
No. 2 Fleece	60@75
Unwashed Fleece	35@50
Combing	64@80
Texas, coarse to extra fine	25@60
Santa Fé, White Fleece	30@36
Santa Fé, Black Fleece	25@31
California, Spring Clip	35@50
California, Fall Clip and Lambs	25@35
Super to Extra Pulled	65@75
No. 1 Pulled	50@60
Western Pulled	55@65
Southern Pulled	45@65
California Pulled	45@60
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	25@40
Rio Grande, (gold)	22@34
Cape	28@35
Canada, combing	65@70
Canada, Pulled	60@70

FREIGHTS—There has been a good demand for Grain room, by berth and charter, and rates have been quoted stronger, particularly on berth for British ports. The offerings of other kinds of Produce were comparatively moderate at about former figures. Vessels for the Petroleum, Lumber and Tobacco trades were in moderate request at essentially unaltered quotations. There was also some call for vessels for general cargo.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 30,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. for Corn, and 8d. for Wheat; and by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, (late Saturday evening,) at 8d. and 8¼d.; 39,000 bushels do. at 8¼d. and 8¾d., with 8¼d. and 9d. subsequently asked.... For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 1,200 bbls. Tobacco at 35s.; and 1,500 Oars at 5-16d.; and by steam, 25 tcs. and 75 bbls. Pork at 5s. 3d. ... For Bristol, a British bark, 359 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with 1,300 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 377 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do. (a recharter) at 6s. 3d., or, if direct, 6s.; also, a Russian bark, 600 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do. (a resale of an European charter) at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d.; a British bark, 421 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Corn, from Baltimore; an Italian bark, 519 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do.; a British brig, 265 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from do.; and a Swedish brig, 289 tons, with about 1,900 quarters do., from do., on private terms; a Norwegian brig, 279 tons, with about 1,850 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d., or 6s. 6d. subsequently asked.... For Belfast, a British bark, 714 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 6s. 7½d.... For an Irish port direct, a British bark, 556 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d., and 1,675 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 3d.... For Hamburg, 150 bbls. Rosin at [illegible].... For Rotterdam, 400 Tallow and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.... For Dantzic, a British bark, 507 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.... For a Baltic port, a Norwegian brig, 340 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d.... For Germany, or to the Russian Baltic, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., to the Prussian Baltic, or 6s. if to Cronstadt.... For Trieste, an American bark, 277 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, at 50s.... For the River Platte, an American bark, 505 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $22 25.... For Martinique, a British brig, 320 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 62½.... For Cuban ports, a bark and a brig, with Ice, from Boston, at $4.... For St. Thomas, a British bark and brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 25.... For Porto Rico and back, a British brig, 175 tons, with general cargo, at 50c. ₩ bbl.... From Portsmouth, a schooner, 240 tons, with Lumber, from Union Island, at $15.... For Boston, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $13; another, with Flooring Boards at $13; another, 200 tons, with Coal, from Alexandria, at $3; a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 60; a British bark, 621 tons, with general cargo, from Singapore, at $13,200; another, 530 tons, [illegible] from do., on private terms; an American bark, 749 tons, back with Marble, from Leghorn, at $5,500, gold.... For Newfoundland, a British schooner, 139 tons, hence, with Flour at 35c. and Pork at 40c., and back from Little Glace Bay with Coal at $2 [illegible]. ... For New-York, a British ship, with general cargo, from Manila, reported on private terms; a British bark, 511 tons, with do. from Singapore, on owner's account; a French bark, 589 tons, with do. from Java and Padang, at 75s.; two brigs, 500 tons each, one 600 tons and one 400 tons, with Coal from Cow Bay, at $3 25; a brig with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, at $3; two schooners with Lumber and Laths, from St. John's, privilege of Philadelphia, at $5 and $1.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, there was a light run of horned Cattle. All were not sold off. Prices ranged from 8¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.; weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¾ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net; quality ranged from common to fair. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was slow; few of the lots were closed off; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 7¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.; weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. Milch Cows remain slow of sale; prices ranged from $60@$80 ₩ head; quality inferior. Veals arrive of so poor a description as to check sales; prices range from 6c.@9c. ₩ lb. for fair quality milk-fed Veals. Poor Calves remain unsold; offered at 2¼c. ₩ lb. Sheep are firm from 4¾c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs steady from 8¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs nominal at 4¼c. ₩ lb. City-dressed opened on our last quotations. No special sales up to noon this day.

SALES.

E. Westheimer sold for S. Simpson 48 Steers, Illinois, Texans and Cherokees, mixed common Cattle, from 8¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. Pond & Walxall sold for selves 127 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. P. Wright sold for self 16 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Gilless sold for self 22 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 102 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12¼c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight from 7½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 60 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 30 Steers, Michigans. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 50 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, 36 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.; held on commission sale, 30 Steers, Texans. J. W. Vail sold for self 80 Steers, Illinois, common to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Williams & Valentine sold for selves 63 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.; 27 Steers, Michigans, rough Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 176 Steers, Missouris, plain Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Carey & McCaffery sold for selves 84 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 173 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 165 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 168 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, on commission, 70 Steers, Illinois, smooth Cattle, from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 50 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, on private terms. C. S. Glover sold for self 80 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 29 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from $95@$104@$105@$108@$110@$112 ₩ head; also, 98 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; again, 59 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 122 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Held on sale, 300 Steers, Illinois; sold on commission, 51 Steers, Texans, poor Cattle, from 9¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; held 31 Steers, Texans, unsold. H. A. Moorehouse sold for W. V. Wood, 78 Steers, Texans, at $40 ₩ head; also, for G. Camp, 18 Steers, Ohios, at $75 ₩ head; again, for W. Smith, 117 Steers, Texans, at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.

At the Fortieth-street Sheep Market, J. Lorch sold 104 Sheep, weight 8,120 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,460 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 194 Sheep, weight 16,900 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 14,320 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 145 Lambs, weight 8,920 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 237 Lambs, weight 18,710 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 71 Sheep, weight 7,020 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 536 Sheep, weight 47,590 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 323 Lambs, weight 24,310 lbs., at 10¼c. ₩ lb. Held three cars of Sheep on sale, and had one car of Lambs due.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, J. Kirby sold 63 Sheep, weight 5,280 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 32 Sheep, weight 5,370 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 149 Sheep, weight 9,880 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 45 Lambs, weight 7,400 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 53 Lambs, weight 2,500 lbs., at 11c. ₩ lb., both lots State; 37 Lambs, weight 2,780 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 300 Canada Lambs, weighing 15,715 lbs., at 11¼c. ₩ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,460 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 645 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 27 Veals, weight 3,630 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 14 Veals, weight 2,870 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 6, 1872: 4,985 head of horned Cattle, 15,028 Hogs, 5,723 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 589 head of horned Cattle, 14,082 Hogs, 6,382 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 8, 1872: 3,673 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, (Western stock,) 19 Beeves, 10 Cows, 576 Veals, 116 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 8, 1872: 4,233 Sheep and Lambs, 838 Veals, 78 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, on good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 4,604 pkgs. for the past three days, and 12,334 pkgs. for the week. There has been an unusually limited inquiry noted for Butter of all grades, and though the arrivals have been on a reduced scale, prices have been weak and declining, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize, particularly on stock not up to strictly prime to choice qualities, suited to the requirements of local purchasers. The export movement is insignificant, and shippers complain that present quotations here are altogether above the limits that would afford any margin for profit. A small lot of good Western was taken for the English market at 14c. The receipts of Butter, since Jan. 1, have been 290,571 pkgs., against 232,000 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports, 3,142,274 lbs., against 3,537,426 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₩ lb.	14@20
State firkins and half firkins, ₩ lb.	14@21
State firkins, extra selection, ₩ lb.	28@30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ₩ lb.	14@27
Western, common to prime, ₩ lb.	10@17
Western, selections	18@20
Grease Butter, original pkgs. ₩ lb.	7@ 9

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 24,575 boxes; and for the week, 51,136 boxes, which have given a daily average of fresh supplies, considerably in excess of the wants of buyers, for both export and home use, thus adding to the available stocks in this market, and leading to a further depression of values, the market closing heavily, influenced, in good part, by the unfavorable foreign advices. The bulk of the wholesale business has been for shipment, holders meeting the calls of their customers in most instances quite promptly at the modified ruling quotations. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 610,297 pkgs., against 308,000 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports, 15,819,789 lbs., against 12,452,[illegible] lbs. same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in job lots	11@11½
State Factory, good to fine	9@11
State Factory, poor to good	6@ 9
State Dairy, ordinary to extra fine	6@ 9
Western	6@ 9
Skimmed	3@ 6

EGGS—Have been offered quite freely, especially in view of the moderate wants of purchasers, and prices have declined, closing weak and somewhat irregular. The receipts of the past three days have been 2,511 bbls., and for the week 7,906 bbls.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₩ doz.	18½@20
New-Jersey	20½@22
Western	15 @18
Southern	14 @18
Canada	18½@19
Duck Eggs	20@ 23

VEGETABLES—The market shows a moderate degree of activity in the line of seasonable stocks, which have been offered with increased freedom and generally at easier prices.

Potatoes, old, ₩ bbl.	$ 25@$ 75
New Potatoes, ₩ bbl.	1 25@ 3 75
Onions, ₩ bbl.	50@ 1 50
Onions, new, ₩ crate	1 00@ 1 25
Onions, ₩ 100 bunches	3 00@ 4 50
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1 50@ 3 00
Carrots, ₩ bbl.	3 50@ 4 50
Beets, ₩ 100	3 50@ 4 50
Radishes, ₩ 100 bunches	50@ 75
Turnips, new, ₩ 100 bunches	2 50@ 6 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100	5 00@ 8 00
Rhubarb, ₩ 100 bunches	1 75@ 2 00
Lettuce, ₩ 100	1 00@ 1 50
Green Peas, ₩ bag	75@ 1 00
Tomatoes, Southern, ₩ crate	87@ 1 50
Bermuda Tomatoes, ₩ box	75@ 80
String Beans, ₩ bag	75@ 1 00
Summer Squash, ₩ crate	75@ 88
Cucumbers, ₩ 100	87@ 1 00
Cucumbers, ₩ crate	25@ 50
Green Corn, ₩ 100	1 00@ 2 50

POULTRY AND GAME—There has been a moderate demand noted for desirable lots of Poultry on the basis of our quotations.

Geese, ₩ pair	$1 50@$2 50
Ducks, ₩ pair	65@ 1 25
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	15@ 20
Fowls, ₩ lb.	17@ 20
Spring Chickens, ₩ pair	50@ 1 25
Roosters, ₩ lb.	9@ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Seasonable varieties have been in good supply and generally declining in price, on a fair inquiry, mostly from local buyers:

Apples, ₩ bbl.	$4 50@$6 50
Apples, new Southern, ₩ bbl.	1 50@ 3 50
Peaches, ₩ crate	1 50@ 5 00
Strawberries, ₩ quart	15@ 30
Raspberries	7@ 15
Cherries, ₩ lb.	8@ 12
Gooseberries, ₩ bushel	2 00@ 4 50
Currants, ₩ lb.	8@ 15
Whortleberries, ₩ bushel	3 25@ 4 50
Blackberries, ₩ quart	5@ 20
Plums, ₩ quart	4@ 10
Watermelons, ₩ bbl.	25 00@55 00
Nutmeg Melons, ₩ bbl.	5 00@ 7 00
Pears, ₩ crate	2 25@ 3 00
Apricots, ₩ quart	35@ 60

DRIED FRUITS—Have been comparatively dull, in most instances within our range as to values.

Apples, sliced, fair to extra, ₩ lb.	$ 10 @$ 14
Apples, quarters, ₩ lb.	8 @ 11
Peaches, peeled, good to choice, ₩ lb.	15 @ 18
Peaches, peeled, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	11 @ 14
Peaches, unpeeled, ₩ lb.	4½@ 6½
Blackberries, ₩ lb.	11 @ 12½
Cherries, ₩ lb.	28 @ 30
Pea nuts, domestic, ₩ bushel	1 00 @ 2 15
Pecan-nuts	7½@ 10½

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been very quiet as a rule, on the basis of our quotations:

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ₩ bushel	$2 87@$3 75
Beans, Medium	2 10@ 2 40
Beans, Kidney, ₩ bushel	2 50@ 3 50
Beans, Pea, ₩ bushel	2 40@ 3 50
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel, in bond	95@ 1 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ₩ lb.	$ 1 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ₩ lb.	15 @ 20
Canadian Flax, ₩ lb.	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ₩ lb.	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₩ lb.	2¾@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ₩ ton	41 50 @42 00
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	41 00 @42 00
Feed, ₩ ton	20 00 @25 00
Oat-meal	7 00 @ 7 50
Corn-meal, bag lots, ₩ 100 lbs.	1 60 @ 1 70
Syrup, ₩ gallon	25 @ 40
Maple Sugar, ₩ lb.	10 @ 15
Maple Syrup, ₩ gallon	1 00 @ 1 50
Ginseng	1 00 @ 1 10
Egg Oats, ₩ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ₩ lb.	65 @ 75
Castile Soap, ₩ lb.	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ₩ lb.	6¾@
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₩ lb., (gold)	21 @ 23
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horns	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Bags, White, ₩ lb.	7¾@
Linen Canvas, ₩ lb.	5¼@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ₩ lb.	7¾@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolens)	4 @
City, ₩ lb.	1 @
Common Paper, ₩ lb.	1¼@ 1¾

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s 90.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92⅞.

PARIS, July 8—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 47s. ₩ bbl. for Prime Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; the sales of the day are now estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—Common Rosin, 7s. 6d.@8s. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, dis. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 8—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ₩ cwt. Russian Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 8.—Petroleum, 44f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, July 8.—The stock of Sugar in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas is 440,000 boxes and 15,000 hogsheads. Hoops are nominal. Exchange—on London, 26¼@27¼ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUN-STROKE!

A highly interesting and popular article on Sunstroke, its nature, symptoms, and the proper method of treating it, based upon original and ingenious experiments, and the most careful scientific analysis, by H. C. WOOD, Jr., M. D., will be found in the July number of

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Price of the number, 35 cents; for sale at all the news-stands, or will be sent, post-paid, to an address, upon the receipt of the price by

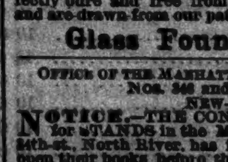
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltera, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BANKING-HOUSES OF JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
July 1, 1872.

MR. JOHN JAY SHIPHERD, OF Cleveland, Ohio, is this day admitted a general partner.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.*

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 165 Chatham-square, and No. 62 New Bowery,
New-York, June 22, 1872.

The TWENTY-FIFTH semi-annual payment of interest will be made ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 15, on all sums of FROM $1 TO $5,000, entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest accordingly.

Interest on deposits made now will date from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 22 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after July 15. Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

B. T. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before July 10 in the THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st., will draw interest from July 1. Interest payable in July and January, and if not drawn, will be added to accounts and bear interest from July 1.

SIX PER CENT. FROM $1 TO $5,000.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $10,201,317 48.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets........$2,765,214 68 | Surplus........$215,905 81

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 25th day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-rooms, No. 112 Church-street, the personal property (except eight cases marked D and A) of said bankrupts, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., at 11 A. M. on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1872.—Dated June 26, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IGNATIUS A. WHELAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 3, 1872, I will sell at public auction, at No. 1,121 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of ninety-three dozen straw, silk and felt hats, canes, umbrellas, one safe, mirrors, counters, desks, &c., &c., at 10 A. M., on the 10th day of July, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 22d day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 113 Pearl-street, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of ten hogsheads of molasses, two barrels of molasses, thirteen bags of coco-nuts, 36 bags pea-nuts, one safe and office furniture, &c., at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1872.—Dated July 3, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 9, at 10½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons ex *Nuovo Mondo*, and can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River. Also, 650 boxes fresh Messina Lemons ex *Batavia*, and 55 bags Cocoanuts.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 30 Thomas-st. Account books made too rules

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 22d of July next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

By direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-72 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Ceder; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 62, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood; No. 90, Patented Articles.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 19, 22, 32, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 12, 15, 18, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 86, 88, 90.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 45th and 56th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 1,230 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, made on forms supplied from this office with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, between its mouth and Chestnut-st. bridge, 63,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand and gravel, and loose stones. Also, separate proposals for removing 800 cubic yards, more or less, of rock in the channel. Specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of localities may also be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in Northeast River, Maryland, near the town of Northeast. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging a channel near Salisbury, in Wicomico River, Maryland. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 8, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed seven feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, in a machine (iron) manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,057 New-York City.

A PROFITABLE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED business for sale, as the party is obliged to leave the City on account of illness; would not be sold under any other circumstances. Call immediately or address J. C. WOOD, No. 136 Cedar-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT under the direction of Johann Strauss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LAST TRUMP—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We publish today the sad particulars of the death of Mr. A. K. POST, who perished in the attempt to save the life of another last Friday. We have seldom been called upon to record a more distressing event. Mr. POST was a most gallant and noble gentleman, and it is impossible to imagine anything more heart-breaking than the circumstances attending his loss. A little boy went out bathing with him, and got beyond his depth. Mr. POST tried to save him, and sacrificed his own life in the attempt—his wife and three children looking on, utterly unable to render him the least assistance. It is one of those awful calamities which touch the hearts of the most callous, and cause us all to realize how slight is the thread which binds us to those most dear to us in this world. The sympathy of strangers can do little to assuage the grief of those who mourn over Mr. POST's untimely fate—but still there is not a man or woman in the land who will not grieve for these mourners, and earnestly wish that they could convey some solace to them under their terrible affliction.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says:

"We differ from the TIMES in this: It and ourselves in the past opposed to the death a system of intrenched Democratic corruption. We can never get it for a moment to oppose intrenched Republican corruption. To our mind Washington is now tenfold worse than Tammany ever was, and it seems a deal more desirable to be working out a reform for the whole people than to be working up the mere reminiscences of a Ring as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR."

There never has been any Republican corruption which we have not exposed. Even in the much-talked-of and absurdly-exaggerated abuses of the Custom-house, we were the first to demand true reform. We were the first to recommend the abolition of the General Order business, as formerly carried on. We support the Administration, because we see in it a determination to break up corruption wherever it is found, and because we regard such abuses as have inevitably grown up around the Republican Party, during a long tenure of power, as slight indeed compared with those which the Democrats would instantly inflict upon the country. What a Democratic rule would do for us we may judge from our own experiences in this City. That rule resulted in adding nearly seventy millions to our City debt, and in directly plundering the tax-payers of nearly thirty millions in less than three years. The same men who carried out these operations are now heading straight for Washington. We want to prevent them reaching their goal—and we shall do it.

Some very remarkable facts are coming to light on the Stokes trial, concerning the cowardly attack on D. B. EATON, Esq., an occurrence which most of our readers will remember. It was well known in private circles at the time the blow was struck, in whose interest and at whose instigation it was done. One of the witnesses before the Court yesterday, stated that FISK acknowledged that he had made an attempt to black-mail Mr. EATON by false affidavits, (which accounts for the cruel slanders published at the time by one of the Ring papers;) and that, on the failure of this attempt, he had arranged with GOULD and one other that the assault should be made. Retribution is coming upon the guilty plotters in this wicked crime. One of them has fallen by the bullet, another has been ousted from the place of power he then held. The others need not expect to escape, even though the course of public events should not bring about their punishment. The man who attacked Mr. EATON after the blow was struck will yet meet with his deserts.

It is announced that the Health Department has determined on a thorough sanitary inspection of the tenement-houses throughout the City, and that forty-two physicians have been appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to make the examination. It need hardly be said that this is a work which ought to have been done months ago, but the consciousness of this fact ought to be merely an additional reason for doing it with the greatest possible thoroughness now. Moreover, when the doctors have finished their inspection, and the necessary amount of cleaning has been effected, agreeably to their suggestions, is it too much to hope that the ordinary Inspectors of the Board of Health may be able to see that the tenements are kept from relapsing into their former state of filth and neglect?

Some "Liberal Republicans" of Ulster County have published an appeal to their fellow-citizens to vote for "GREELEY, BROWN, and Reform." Among them is one Dr. R. LOUGHRAN, a member of the last Assembly. This man's indorsement of a "Reform" movement is as amusing a piece of political effrontery as we recollect to have seen. One has only to review the record of his votes as an Assemblyman to find an unbroken line of evidence of the existence of the Tammany-Greeley alliance, which we have so frequently exposed. It was by just such tools that TWEED & Co. won their victory in the last Legislature.

Baltimore.

The Democrats will today take the first steps to insure their final extinction as a political party. They have survived many vicissitudes, and, considering all the misfortunes they have gone through, it is a little melancholy to see them voluntarily inviting the most ignominious end which ever befel a great organization. Had they stuck to their principles, they might yet have had a prolonged existence. Had they chosen a man out of their own ranks for their leader, they might have been defeated, but the defeat would not necessarily have been attended with disgrace. There was still an honorable, even if a losing fight, before them. But they have chosen to go into a Presidential canvass, at a very curious and critical stage of their history, under the leadership of a man who has heaped insults upon them such as no man of honor could forget or forgive, and who is even now protesting that he is only using them for the purpose of gaining his own ends. They, on their parts, wish simply to take revenge on the Republican Party which has dealt so many heavy blows at them. They think they can do this by nominating HORACE GREELEY as their candidate for President. They do not care for HORACE GREELEY—why should they?—but they think they can use him as a wedge to split the Republican Party asunder.

They will find out next November, if not before, that they have totally misunderstood the temper of the people, as they have done many times during the past twelve years. A curse is upon them which brings all their counsels to nought. By nominating HORACE GREELEY they will humiliate themselves, without accomplishing the objects they have at heart. It is impossible that a high-spirited people, proud of their national honor and good faith, can ever look with favor upon so disgraceful a bargain as that which has been concluded between GREELEY, FENTON, HOFFMAN, and the lower class of Democrats. The time has not yet come for a new party, and if it had, such a mongrel combination as that now attempted would not command the respect or confidence of the public. The Greeley movement began in a shameful piece of trickery, it has been carried on by disreputable politicians, and it will be consummated at the most degraded Convention ever held in this country. The honest men who went to Cincinnati have all repudiated the conclusions arrived at in the Convention. None remain faithful to the Cincinnati flag but the soreheads, the corruptionists, and the hungry pack of office-seekers.

We await with confidence the judgment of the people on the Baltimore bargain. For a week or two after the Convention, there may be more or less fuss and noise over the nomination of GREELEY. But after that, the feeling of true Democrats will make itself felt. They will take no part in an intrigue which reflects dishonor on the history of political parties in this country. Five respectable Democrats out of every six in this City will refuse to vote for GREELEY. So it will be all through the country. GREELEY will get the votes only of the dregs of the party. The Republicans will recognise the danger of restoring this section of the Democrats to power, and they will unite in a solid phalanx against the horde of adventurers who seek to get control of the Government only that they may bring it to contempt. If the Democrats had nominated CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, or HENDRICKS, or GROESBECK, the contest would have been close. They have chosen the weakest and most unprincipled candidate the whole country could have produced, and have practically insured their defeat before a blow is struck.

A Tale of Three Cities.

The terrible first week of July, 1872, will not be readily forgotten among the dwellers in the large cities of the Union. As the mortality returns come in from other quarters, it becomes apparent that New-York stands by no means alone in the appalling volume of its death record. Brooklyn actually exceeded, for last week, the rate of mortality on Manhattan Island, and Philadelphia, though maintaining a much lower proportion than ours, stood at nearly double its average rate. The facts concerning the mortality of the three cities for the week ending July 6, are, briefly these: New-York had 1,569 deaths, against its weekly average of 620 for the first six months of the year; Philadelphia had 764 deaths, against its weekly average of 420, and Brooklyn had 670 deaths, against its weekly average of 232. The death rate of New-York for the week ending July 6, was equal to 84.1 per 1,000 per annum; the average for the preceding six months being 33.2 per 1,000. The death rate of Philadelphia for the week was 57 per 1,000 per annum; the average for the six months previous being 31.4 per 1,000; while the death rate of Brooklyn touched the astounding figure of 86.4 per 1,000 per annum, or nearly three times the average of the six months, viz., 30 per 1,000.

The single gratifying feature about this terrible exhibit is the fact that contagious diseases had nothing at all to do with the high rate of mortality. Both in New-York and Brooklyn the number of deaths from diseases of the zymotic type was below the average, and the same appears to be true of Philadelphia. In the latter city more than two-thirds of the total number of deaths were those of minors, and of these, 274 deaths are ascribed to cholera infantum. Both in Brooklyn and New-York we have no doubt that the proportion of infant deaths will be found even greater. It does seem hard that a sudden rise of ten degrees in the temperature of Midsummer should cost us, in the twin cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the lives of 150 little children every day that the fierce heat continues. Yet such is the literal experience of the first week in July. We can strike at the root of some of the causes of this sad experience, though not at them all. We may, for instance, begin to perceive how much it is a question of life and death to have a perfect system of sewage, to see that the places where thousands of poor families are huddled are clean inside as well as outside, and to see that poisonous food and drink are not openly sold to those whose slender purses shut out the possibility of much choosing. But we cannot, save by slow degrees, improve the constitutions shattered by want, by neglect and by excess, whence spring the sickly infants that one day's heat exhausts and the next kills. If the work which lies nearest to hand be thoroughly done, the rest will, however, follow in due course. We cannot prevent the coming of another such week as last. It is still in our power to render it less fatal.

The Children's Excursions.

The liberality of our readers in responding to our appeals in behalf of the poor children of this City, will enable us to do a great deal of good, both in the way of getting up excursions and in providing ice, fans and necessary luxuries for the sick children who are languishing in crowded and ill-ventilated tenements. We have already received for the TIMES Excursion Fund for Poor Children, the following contributions:

John W. Minturn	$200 00
Cash per C. H. Marshall & Co.	177 00
Newport, (Rhode Island)	115 00
D. T.	100 00
Chas. Scott & Co.	100 00
A Lady at Newport	100 00
F. B. M.	100 00
S. B.	100 00
D. Appleton & Co.	50 00
T.	50 00
Edwin B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.	50 00
W. A. Butler	50 00
E. W. Corlies	50 00
J. P. N.	30 00
A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	25 00
C. B. Tompkins and wife	25 00
Robt. V. McKim	25 00
Eliza H. Wakeman	25 00
Orlando M. Bogert	25 00
M. R. B.	25 00
Two TIMES readers, (Niagara Falls)	25 00
M. D. S.	20 00
McK.	20 00
L. L. & J. H. R.	20 00
Cash	20 00
Allie B. Hardenbergh	20 00
Friend	20 00
Cash	15 00
W.	15 00
Mary C. Wakeman	10 00
H. W. G.	10 00
F. J. S. Flint	10 00
A Friend	10 00
A. W.	10 00
G. W. F.	10 00
O. J.	10 00
X.	10 00
E. K. and A. S. K.	10 00
In Memoriam, R. H. H.	10 00
J. W.	10 00
H. Y.	10 00
M. E. A. and A. J. V.	10 00
F. R.	10 00
A. W. C.	10 00
C. E. S.	10 00
Harry A. Weed, Stamford, Conn.	7 50
Susan A. Wakeman	5 00
F. B. T.	5 00
James Cowl	5 00
W. M. B.	5 00
G. A. R.	5 00
Mrs. L. E.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
M.	5 00
Cash	5 00
Graham Bethune	5 00
Gussie, Barnet and John	5 00
W. C. H.	5 00
M.	5 00
A mother	5 00
Tarrytown	5 00
C. V.	5 00
H. W. Redfield	5 00
W., (Massachusetts)	5 00
K.	5 00
N. P.	5 00
Two little girls	3 25
Anonymous	2 00
Ed.	2 00
Cash	2 00
Carrie and Allie	1 00
H.	1 00
Bob	1 00
Brutus	1 00
F.	1 00
J. T. L.	1 00
C. E. C., saving of a little girl	50
Total	$1,889 25

Arrangements have been made for a picnic next Thursday, when the 230 children who live in the Five Points House of Industry, and 270 more from the immediate neighborhood, will proceed to Lockwood's Grove, near Rockaway Beach, Long Island. The party will start at 8 o'clock A. M., and proceed to Hunter's Point by the 9 o'clock boat at the James-street Ferry. At Hunter's Point the children and their attendants will find six first-class passenger-cars awaiting them, and the train will proceed to the grove immediately after all are on board. Mr. JOHN B. MORFORD, the Superintendent of the road, will accompany the train to the grove, and see the children safely off the cars.

Mr. WM. F. BARNARD, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, assisted by the local missionaries, the teachers and visitors, will collect the children and aid the TIMES representatives in guarding them during the day. Superintendent KELSO has directed Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, to detail four careful policemen to remain with the picnic party all day. A modest little band will also accompany the children. When the excursionists reach the grove, Mr. LOCKWOOD, having generously tendered the use of his property, free of charge, the children will be given full liberty for play. Some bats and balls will be provided for the older boys, while the girls and younger ones will find facilities for other games. The band will furnish music for a dance on the turf, and the school children will sing hymns and glees.

In order that the children may enjoy a substantial luncheon, the following supplies will be provided: One box of lemons and half a barrel of sugar; sixteen hundred sandwiches, made of French rolls and boiled tongue; one hundred pine-apples; one hundred and fifty quarts of excellent ice-cream; four hundred pounds of ice; six hundred pound-cakes; besides milk and other necessaries. It will be seen by this list that the preparations for an excursion are of some magnitude.

Besides this initial excursion, we are now perfecting the necessary arrangements for others, to follow in rapid succession. The Children's Aid Society are collecting two thousand children in the neighborhood of their Industrial Schools, and there will be at least four picnics under the care of that Society. The Wilson Mission will also get up a children's picnic. If our readers continue to send in contributions as they have during the past two days, we will be enabled to greatly extend our field of labor, and reach a still larger number of helpless and suffering children. Those children who are sick and consequently unable to enjoy the benefits and pleasures of a picnic will not be forgotten, as we intend to place suitable sums in the hands of the City missionaries to enable them to cheer their patients and refresh them with ice, cooling drinks, and even medicine if needed. By these means the sick and the well children will be reached, and both classes gain renewed health and strength.

Who Abused the Democrats?

"Have they not, for the last few weeks, been exhausting the vituperative resources of the English language in portraying the wickedness, corruption, iniquity, and (if we may be allowed the phrase) the total depravity of the Democratic Party?"

The above is from the *Tribune* of yesterday. It is quite evident that Mr. GREELEY's memory is rapidly failing. The other day, two papers which are doing all they can to help him, gave an account of his journey to Boston. According to the *Herald*, he lost one of his stockings on the way—according to the *Sun*, he lost his railway ticket, and was obliged to borrow a ticket of the Bohemian who tells the story. These anecdotes come from GREELEY's own friends and supporters, and therefore are not dictated by hostile feeling.

In the above extract the same infirmity discloses itself. Mr. GREELEY is so far gone now that he imagines he is somebody else. He complains drearily that the Philadelphia candidates have been abusing the Democratic Party. The fact is that *he* is the man. He alone is the author of the following descriptions of the party which he now begs to accept him as leader:

"*All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats, and we are told that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson.*"—H. G., Dec. 10, 1867.

"*Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat.*"—Jan. 7, 1868.

"*Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' Party. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?*"

"*We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, &c., &c., were not almost unanimously Democrats?*"

Mr. GREELEY is also the author of the following *infernal* passage—expressing sentiments which would be a disgrace to the most ferocious and bloodthirsty savage that ever lived on this earth:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to peaceful and contented homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN."—HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune*, Nov. 26, 1860.

Will not the Southerners tumble over each other in their haste to vote for HORACE GREELEY, their kind and merciful friend?

Steam-ship Building Abroad and at Home.

A few days since, a number of gentlemen interested in nautical affairs were invited to inspect two new iron steam-ships, each belonging to a line running from this place. One was the *City of San Antonio*, destined to sail between New-York and Galveston, and the other was the *California*, of the Anchor line, now on her first trip from Glasgow. Both boats were justly regarded by owners and builders as fair specimens of the work done at the places at which they were constructed, and as types respectively of American and English ship-building they certainly give opportunity for reflection and comment.

The *San Antonio* was built at Chester, on the Delaware, a place concerning which much has been said of late, as destined soon to be to America what Greenock, on the Clyde, now is to Great Britain. As compared with the ocean steamers previously built in the United States, she is a decided success. Various improvements have been made in strengthening her frame, her cabins are beautifully arranged, and her "culinary appointments" are said to be perfect. Of the *California*, it need merely be said that she is a vessel built after the regular Clyde model, and in this respect is much the same as a dozen steamers that leave our port every week. But by the side of her American rival, she has so many and such important advantages that the comparison is exceedingly painful to one who has the least touch of national pride.

Probably since the days of FULTON no greater improvement has been made in marine engines than that which is known as the "compound plan." By its use there has been not only a wonderful conservation of power, but the space in the ship's hold occupied by engine-room and coal bunkers, to the exclusion of cargo, has been reduced nearly one-half. The principle on which this plan rests is, that when steam has been heated to a pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch, it requires but very little additional heat to raise the pressure to sixty or eighty pounds, and by means of a second cylinder, this may be easily expanded to any extent required. The saving in coal by using this form of engine is truly astonishing. Large ocean steamers, that formerly burned from fifty to sixty tons a day, can by this means run an equal distance on thirty or forty tons, and the proportionate saving in fuel is even greater in vessels of a smaller size. Now, when it is taken into account that the one great expense in running steamers is the coal necessarily consumed, the advantages to be obtained by the use of this new method become strikingly self-evident—at least they have become so to the owners of steam-ships on the other side of the Atlantic, for all those lately constructed have had their engines built in this way, and in many old ones the motive-power is being reconstructed.

It is an unaccountable fact that thus far there has not been a single America marine engine of any size built upon this principle. We may cry loudly to Congress to rescue the American shipping interest from its impending fate, but when our ship-builders utterly ignore so obvious an improvement—one by which a saving of fully ten per cent. could be made in the gross cost of running their vessels—it is safe to say that sufficient aid cannot be given them to compete with their rivals. We have as a nation been accustomed to taunt our English cousins on the slowness with which they adopted our useful inventions. Surely in this matter there is some cause for just retort.

Public Drinking Fountains.

Is it beyond the bounds of reason to hope that New-York may some day be properly supplied with public drinking fountains? We called attention to this want last year, and since then something, but very little, has been done toward remedying it. Our fountains are still altogether too few to meet the requirements of so vast a population as ours, and, in weather such as we have had for days past, the distress from this source among a large class of the community must be very great. It is not every man who has ten cents to spare for a glass of soda-water whenever he feels thirsty, and, on the other hand, the want of drinking water in convenient public places drives many to unwholesome substitutes. In every bar there is a pitcher of iced-water, the use of which in these scorching days is bought with many a "cock-tail," that would otherwise have gone untasted. Abundance of public drinking-fountains would not only be a great convenience to the community, but a positive help to morality.

There are two things to be done toward obtaining the desired relief. In Philadelphia, if we mistake not, there is an association whose object is to supply the city with drinking fountains. At the cost of a trifling assessment on each member, a number of fountains have already been erected, and the work continues as the funds of the association permit. A similar society here, working with zeal and energy, would speedily effect a vast deal of good in this direction. Again, why are the fountains and *jets d'eau* used to ornament our public squares limited so entirely to purposes of ornament? In Europe, such structures would be made to serve the public needs by being arranged for drinking. A jet of water dancing and flashing in the sunlight is doubtless a pretty sight, and a pleasing one on warm days, but it would be none the less pretty or pleasing if it ministered to our physical wants as well as to our æsthetic enjoyment. Even that miracle of ugliness wherewith Ring taste has disfigured the City Hall Park might derive a certain sort of grace and beauty from a group of little children, drinking in the sparkling refreshment flung from the hands of its good-natured monsters. We trust that this suggestion may be borne in mind on the erection of other fountains. There is no reason in the world why they should not be made to combine beauty with utility—more particular as in any event they are so little apt to be overburdened with the former.

A Queer Case for Jurymen.

A queer tale about the travels of a gold pen is supplied by the Geneseo *Republic*. It says that a Major MORDERWELL has for some weeks past suffered from violent irritation and swelling of the neck. This was supposed to indicate a severe boil, but two or three days ago, something appeared to show that the trouble originated in a cause far more novel. This was nothing less than a piece of gold pen that worked its way through the swollen part, which afterward began to heal, and the explanation is made as follows: In one of the battles in Gen. GRANT's famous campaign in the West, Major MORDERWELL was shot square through the body. The ball entered his stomach, went through the intestines, and passed out of the back close to the spinal column. It is said that the Major was one of the very few so shot during the war who recovered. But this is not the only exceptional feature of his case. The ball carried along with it a gold pen and part of the pen-case that held it, and which, when he was hit, were in the wounded man's vest-pocket; and the ball in passing out left the pen and case in the Major's body behind it. Since then, those articles have been wandering about, probably trying to pass out too; and, finally, part of the pen, at least, has succeeded. From this curious story it would appear that, whereas it is in the highest degree dangerous to be shot through the stomach, the risk is considerably obviated if you can only contrive to adjust a gold pen so that it will go in with the ball. We would not, however, advise admiring experimenters to place too much dependence on a repetition of the astonishing good fortune of Major MORDERWELL.

MINOR TOPICS.

When the late Judge MCCUNN was alive, and there was hope of saving his "hundred thousand dollars a year" to the service of the Tammany revival, the Greeley organ was ardent in its efforts to find some loop-hole in the Senate proceedings through which the Judge could escape. To that end it printed the most absurd criticisms on the Senate's rulings, and defended the weakest pleas of MCCUNN's lawyers. This, like everything else it has done lately, drove some of its disgusted subscribers away, and yesterday—the Judge being dead, and wholly unavailable, politically—it endeavored to atone for its mistake by a savage onslaught on his memory. Such is independent journalism, of which the Professor is the prophet.

Not all of our readers know of Antioch College, situated at Yellow Springs, Ohio. But those who do, recognize the earnestness and devotion with which it has been conducted, the genuine culture which some of its teachers have possessed, and the exceptionally high *morale* of its graduates. At the last Commencement it was announced that the venerable Dr. HOSMER was about to retire from the Presidency, and that Prof. EDWARD ORTON had been selected to fill his place. Prof. ORTON was formerly connected with the system of public schools in this State, and has for some years been Professor of Geology at Antioch, and Assistant State Geologist of Ohio. He is a ripe and accurate scholar and a very skillful teacher, besides which he possesses the purity and force of character and the unvarying interest in his profession which are peculiarly valuable in the station to which he has been chosen.

Mr. GREELEY's organ having requested us to tell it why, if its candidate really maintained the right of secession, the rebels hated him so, will undoubtedly be thankful for the following explanation, which was made a half dozen years since by HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*: "In 1861, he (Mr. GREELEY) was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace, and as recklessly withdrawing them—'making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Minerva.'" From this the organ of the Sage will see that the riddle with which it intended to puzzle the people is no riddle at all. There is nothing inconsistent with rebel hatred in Mr. GREELEY's course, when we remember that he first justified secession, and then went in for exterminating secessionists.

The Administration has committed another offense against the Tammany-Republican organs. Just as they were announcing that the negotiations for the release of Dr. HOUARD by the Spanish Government had fallen through, owing to the "culpable blundering," &c., &c., of Gen. GRANT, Gen. SICKLES telegraphs that HOUARD has been released, and his property restored. The business has been transacted throughout with all the promptness it admitted of, and its completion will compel the "Liberal" organs to invent some other and more promising subject for their misrepresentations.

The strikes seem to have died out from sheer inanition, and the men have returned to work, not from any conviction of the inopportuneness of their effort, but simply from the necessity of living. It were greatly to be desired that the labor and capital interests of the City should find some ground of agreement less precarious than this. The Employers' Executive Committee at the Hoffman House appears to have done some good service toward bringing masters and men to a better understanding of their mutual relations. Can they not go a little further and try the experiment, on however small a scale, of a Board of Conciliation, containing delegates from both "bosses" and workmen, at which demands about to be made on either side should be fully and freely discussed before proceeding to open warfare?

OBITUARY.

The Late Albert Kintzing Post.

Among the dreary chronicle of water casualties which every Summer season produces, none can be attended with more melancholy circumstances than the drowning of Mr. Albert Kintzing Post, on Friday last. On the afternoon of that day, Mr. Post, full of health and spirits, had gone down to join his wife and family for a brief holiday on Long Island. While bathing with a little boy, the latter was in danger of being drowned; and, true to the natural impulse of his generous instincts, which always led him to help another, without for an instant considering what the doing so might entail upon himself, Mr. Post sprang to the aid of the sinking child. Owing to circumstances which have not yet been explained, he was, though an expert swimmer, overpowered, and Mrs. Post and his children were placed in the agonizing position of watching from the beach, utterly unable to render or obtain aid, the death throes of him most dear to them. Few of us give much credit to eulogies, but it is really no exaggeration to say that the gallant gentleman who thus died in the attempt to save another was the idol of the circle which he adorned. Gifted with a fine person and winning manner, he was singularly adapted to shine in society, but was none the less on that account unequal to the stern emergencies of life. When misfortune fell upon those nearly allied to him, his first thought was at any sacrifice to assist them; and although able to live in luxury, and apply himself to those refined pursuits in which he delighted, he forthwith devoted himself heart and soul to the dreariest drudgery, that he might earn a comfortable provision for necessitous relations. The feelings of the wife, children, mother and friends of such a man, when they heard that he had been snatched from them without a minute's warning, in the early prime of his splendid manhood, may be readily imagined; and, indeed, his loss to his State and country may also fairly be taken into account. When the war broke out, Albert Post was among the first to press forward into the ranks, nor can we doubt that, had need been, he would have done the same again to-morrow.

He was one of those few of whom it might with truth be said, that

—"He bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And stained with all ignoble use."

His death will be bitterly deplored, and his family will receive the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community.

WASHINGTON.

Feeling Among Southern Delegates to Baltimore—Gen. Gideon Pillow Opposes Greeley—Dr. Houard's Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The only news stirring the hot precincts of Washington today is embodied in the telegraphic droppings of the monstrous performance of political deglutition, as your contemporary, the *World*, logically and enthusiastically styles it, now going on at Baltimore. A hundred delegates or more, with a small sprinkling of visitors, passed through the city by the morning trains, making no tarries here save for hot coffee. Among these were the Alabama delegates, and some also from Mississippi and Louisiana. A gentleman who traveled on the same train with them all the way from their homes, reports that it was intensely amusing to hear their loudly-expressed sentiments in regard to the great trust committed to them by their fellow-rebels at the Convention; which, when fully appreciated by them, will be understood to be the funeral rites of the Democratic Party. Of the high tone of some of these men the following incident is related just as it happened:

The Alabama delegates came aboard at Chattanooga. One of them meeting an acquaintance, stepped up to him and said, "How are you, Judge; which way are you bound? The old woman told me that I was a good-for-nothing drunken beast, and put me out of the house; so I took it into my head I would go to the Baltimore Convention, and I am now on my way." Old Judge H., who was on the train, gave the following explanation of the reason why Southern Democrats might vote for Greeley: "It is because they do not hate Greeley less, but do hate Grant more. It is like my meeting the dogs fighting, and I catch the first one I can get hold of by the tail (Greeley) and beat out the brains of the other (Grant) with him and so destroy Grant, Greeley and the Republican Party." This, he says, is the idea of the South in taking up Greeley to use him as a tool. "We never had and never can have any confidence in such a Moses."

The Alabama delegation subsequently organized itself into a Mutual Administration and Grant Cursing Society, often meeting to the relief of each other, when one of their number unhappily touched upon something in the past which called to mind Greeley's Anti-Democratic and anti-rebel record.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR TWO YEARS.

The following table shows the comparative receipts of internal revenue for two fiscal years, ending respectively June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872. The significance of the exhibit is that the receipts of the last six months of 1872 show a flattering increase over the same months in 1871, although the basis of taxation had been very largely reduced by the act of July 14, 1870.

Months	1871.	1872.
July	$21,482,900 16	$14,[illegible] 55
August	17,389,982 32	11,277,[illegible] 01
September	12,901,308 38	10,680,077 33
October	11,229,840 23	10,43[illegible],574 59
November	10,593,796 50	9,641,827 44
December	9,509,576 62	9,281,855 74
January	9,41[illegible] [illegible]	11,0[illegible] 21
February	8,836,671 76	9,727,809 62
March	9,979,124 55	10,0[illegible] 59
April	9,332,402 21	10,19[illegible],175 29
May	11,063,946 94	11,663,712 4[illegible]
June	13,222,088 [illegible]	[illegible] 64
Total	$146,967,4[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 15

The estimated receipts for the above two years, made Dec. 5, 1870, and Nov. 21, 1871, were $147,000,000 and $125,000,000 respectively.

GEN. PILLOW OPPOSES GREELEY.

Among the distinguished visitors in Washington at present is Gen. Gideon Pillow, of Tennessee, the well-known Confederate leader. He says the negro vote of the South, so far as he has been able to test it, is solid for Grant. As for himself, he has placed himself with Mosby, Duncan, Wise, and scores of others in unyielding opposition to Greeley, no matter in what shape he appears.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

The release of Dr. Houard, of which Gen. Sickles, today, notified his Government, is a sufficient answer to the fabrications and accusations with which the opposition Press has teemed for the past few weeks. It should be noted, that in addition to his release, the further demand of this Government that his property be restored, has also been complied with.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN OLD CLAIM PAID.

The injunction which was granted in the case of William Coleman against Sarah H. Stafford having been dissolved, that lady today received her money—$8,000—from the Treasury Department. Mrs. Stafford, it will be remembered, fainted in the House gallery at the last session, when her claim was passed, creating quite a sensation.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SKINNER.

Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner, who was formerly for seventeen years First Assistant Postmaster-General, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and is now in a very critical condition. Gen. Skinner is seventy years of age.

THE TORPEDO CLASS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers has been appointed President; Commodore John C. Howell, Capt. A. C. Rhind, Commanders; Robt. F. Bradford and D. L. Braine, members of a Board for the purpose of witnessing the examination of the classes of officers now under instruction in the use and management of torpedoes. Lieut.-Commander Joseph D. Marvin has been appointed Recorder of the Board.

A Card from Mr. Wm. C. Bryant.

Certain journals of this City have lately spoken of me as one ambitious of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The idea is absurd enough, not only on account of my advanced age, but of my unfitness in various respects for the labors of so eminent a post. I do not, however, object to the discussion of my deficiencies on any other ground than that it is altogether superfluous, since it is impossible that I should receive any formal nomination, and equally impossible, if it were offered, that I should commit the folly of accepting it.

WM. C. BRYANT.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Modified Action of the House of Lords On the Ballot Bill.

Rediscussion of the Case of Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior to Brigham Young.

Disturbance Among Utah Indians Apprehended.

Probable Execution of Three Men in Ohio by a Mob.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Action of the House of Lords on the Ballot Bill—Ex-Gov. Eyre's Law Expenses in His Trial for Murder.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords was crowded to-night on the floor and in the galleries. The Ballot bill was to come up again. It had been passed with amendments, which the House of Commons refused to accept, and had been returned to the Upper Chamber for final action; so a conflict between the two Houses was expected.

Amid unwonted excitement their Lordships voted 157 to 138 not to insist on their amendment making the use of the secret ballot optional; but by a vote of 117 to 58 they adhered to the amendment making the bill provisional. Other important amendments were abandoned. These concessions will probably satisfy the Commons, and secure the passage of the bill.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. E. A. Bowring, member for Exeter, moved to strike out of the estimates the item of £4,133 for the legal expenses of Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica.

A lively debate followed, in which the whole question of Eyre's policy in Jamaica, and his subsequent trial here for murder, was discussed.

At the close the House divided, and Mr. Bowring's motion was defeated by a vote of 130 to 243.

THE INDIANS.

Letter of the Secretary of the Interior to Brigham Young—Disturbance Apprehended—The Kiowas and the Peace Policy.

The following letter was written by Secretary Delano and addressed to Brigham Young today.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 8.

SIR: I have very satisfactory information of the existence of considerable discontent among the Indian population in your Territory, and I am apprehensive that there are some evil-minded white persons who are and have been contributing their influence to produce this dissatisfaction. My information is so full and reliable as to induce the belief that all proper measures should at once be resorted to on the part of the Government, to allay this dissatisfaction and prevent, if possible, any unfriendly or hostile action by the Indians referred to. I must also express the opinion that I deem it wise for the Government, at once to take such preliminary steps as will insure the prompt punishment of any Indians who are guilty of disturbing the peace, as well as such white persons, if any, as may contribute their influence to the same end. I have a high appreciation of your knowledge of the Indian character, as well as your desire to promote the public peace and the welfare of these savage men. I have, therefore, in the absence of the President, and without any opportunity of conferring with him, deemed it advisable to present to you the facts herein referred to, and I most earnestly solicit your aid and assistance in removing this discontent, as well as the causes which have produced it. I must also tender you my sincere thanks for your courtesy and kindness during my present visit to Salt Lake City, which acknowledgment I should have made some time since but for the pressure of official duties since my return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

The best information, both from military and civil sources, which the Indian officers are able to obtain, wholly discredits the recent alarming reports of general Indian hostilities in the southwest portion of the Indian territory and upon the borders of Texas. These reports appear to have mainly originated in statements made by a renegade, whom Major-Gen. Pope pronounces wholly unworthy of credit. Gen. Pope reports officially, under date of the 13th ult., that there is no foundation for the fear of a general Indian war in that section. The camps of these Indians have just been visited by a confidential officer of the Indian service, whose reports confirm the statements of Gen. Pope and of the Indian agents immediately in charge of the Kiowas, who are one of the two tribes most recently brought in from the Plains, and upon whom the Indian policy of the Administration has been tried for the shortest time and under the greatest disadvantages, and who are responsible for substantially all the depredations of recent date, which, however, are committed by small bands, and not by the tribe. The present exasperation of the Kiowas has been in part due to the imprisonment at Huntsville, Texas, of Satanta and Big Tree, two of their most prominent chiefs, who were arrested several months ago by Gen. Sherman. If any impression has gone abroad that the Indian Office or the Interior Department is desirous to shield these depredating bands from punishment by the military, it is a wholly mistaken one. Nothing would go further to advance the present Indian policy than a prompt and effective chastisement of the marauders, and it is so understood by those who are administering Indian affairs, both in the Indian Territory and in Washington. The Indian Office would be glad to see rigorous military operations against the Indians off their reservations, combined with the feeling and civilizing system for those who remain at peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Apaches from the Great Reservation who made a treaty with Gen. Howard about a month since have left the reservation, with the avowed intention of going on the war-path, and the troops are in pursuit. Many depredations have been reported.

LYNCH LAW.

Three Murderers Taken from the Mercer County Jail, Ohio, by a Mob of 3,000—Probable Execution of the Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—A special to the *Gazette* says the rumors of late that the people of Mercer County, Ohio, would take the law into their own hands with reference to the supposed inhuman murderers of Miss Belle Secor, who was outraged on her way from Sunday-school two weeks ago, and then murdered and thrown aside to be partly consumed by hogs, were this morning proved to have been well-founded. At an early hour this morning people began to arrive at Celina, where the prisoners, Jacob Kimble, Absalom Kimble and Alexander McCloud were incarcerated. Arrivals continued until 10 o'clock, when about 3,000 had assembled. They then surrounded the jail, took forcible possession of the jailor, dispossessed him of his keys, and after effecting entrance to the cells, took therefrom the three prisoners and removed them under a strong guard to a wagon. The Kimble farm, where the shocking crime was committed, is twelve miles away. To this place the determined crowd announced their determination to remove the prisoners, and there execute the sentence which an outraged community has pronounced. The procession moved off quietly and in an orderly manner. What subsequently transpired is not known, but the *vigilantes* are in charge of the men, and it is believed they will not return until their prisoners have paid the penalty of their crime with their lives.

Banquet to the Irish Band in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—A banquet was given this evening to the Irish National Band, at Faneuil Hall, by the Irish citizens of Boston. Plates were laid for 300 guests. The gallery was filled with ladies. Mr. Patrick Donohue, of the Boston *Pilot*, presided, and speeches were made by Collector Thomas Russell, Mayor Gaston, Hon. Martin Griffith, J. Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, Col. Finan, of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, and several others. Letters were read from Gov. Washburne and Mr. P. S. Gilmore, regretting their inability to be present. The music was furnished by Gilmore's Band of the Irish Band. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

FRANCE.

Rumored Commutation of Rochefort's Sentence From Penal Servitude to Exile.

PARIS, July 8.—A report is in circulation today that Victor Hugo, who has been persistent in his effort to secure a commutation of the sentence passed upon Henri Rochefort, has succeeded, and that M. Rochefort, instead of being transported to the penal colony of New-Caledonia, will be simply banished from France.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly Authorizing the Raising of Loans.

VERSAILLES, July 8.—In the Assembly today, M. Goulard, Minister of Finance, submitted a bill to raise a loan of three milliards of francs at an interest of five per cent. per annum, also giving the Government power to raise further loans if necessary.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 8—1 A. M.—But very few telegraphic midnight reports have as yet been received, and the following is, therefore, mostly based on the reports of Monday afternoon: The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and is highest in New-England. It is lowest west of Illinois. South and east winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and easterly winds on the lakes. The temperature has been, at some stations, lower than on Sunday. Rain has been reported at nearly all the stations on the Southern and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

South and east winds are probable for Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States, with rain in the Southern States as on Monday, and increasing moisture and cloudiness on the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh easterly winds are probable for the region north and west of the Ohio Valley.

The Enforcement Act in Missouri—Arrest of the Floggers of Mr. Callahan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Deputy United States Marshal Bierstadt, who with others was sent to Reynolds last Saturday by United States Marshal Newcomb, to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage committed on Rev. Thomas Callahan some days ago, returned today with James H. George, Sheriff of Reynolds County, Jessie Allison and William Parks. The other men charged with being engaged in the outrage could not be found. The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Eaton, and waiving an examination were admitted to bail, to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Court. The arrests were made under the sixth section of the Enforcement act of 1870.

The Strikes in the Michigan Mills.

DETROIT, July 8.—Several of the Saginaw and Bay City mills are running today short-handed. Workmen are coming from Canada and other places, attracted by the high wages, and it is thought that the mills will be fully supplied with men in a few days. The strikers held a meeting at Bay City today, and formed a protective union. All those who were present are determined not to return to work on the twelve-hour basis.

MONTPENSIER.

A Manifesto from the Pretender to His Adherents in Spain.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by the Duc de Montpensier to a friend in Spain, which has recently been published in the Madrid journals:

"Now that the electoral struggle is finished, my voice can no longer cause alarm to the public authorities, nor excite suspicion in the minds of any party. I can, therefore, discharge the agreeable duty of giving to you and to all our friends in the Asturias, Catalonia, Andalusia, and other Provinces, a public testimony of my gratitude for the repeated requests which have been made to me to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate for the Cortes. Deeply grateful as I was for such an honor, I have nevertheless felt it my duty to decline it upon this occasion, yielding to the powerful reasons of public interest with which you are acquainted. In accepting last year the nomination as a representative of the country with which I was then honored by the electors of San Fernando, I believed that I ought and would be able to take my place in the Congress, and to contribute to the welfare of our beloved Spain; but I very quickly saw, not without sorrow, that my personal intervention in the debates, far from assuaging political passions, might furnish a pretext for exciting them. From that time I abstained from attending the sittings of the Congress. I did more. I quitted Spain, determined to remain a stranger to events and to the violent conflicts of parties. Now that all passions are still more ardent than at that time, that political groups are broken up into fractions as they never were before, that all evils are aggravated, that all minds are occupied with formidable problems for the future, I have not desired that my name, introduced into the political contest, should be employed to increase these unhappy discords, and also wished to avoid responsibility for misfortunes which I foresaw. I therefore resolved to remain—not indifferent, certainly—but aloof from every conflict. Still, if in the midst of the struggles with which we are menaced, by the irresistible force of events, or by the means authorized by the existing laws, Spain should find itself once again called upon to dispose of its destinies, I believe that the constitutional, traditional, and hereditary Monarchy personified in the young Prince Alfonso, its legitimate representative, can alone offer to troubled Spain a wide basis upon which to place the edifice of its modern and imprescriptible institutions, and insure at the same time, under the protection of a strong and respected authority, that true liberty which is the guarantee of all progress and that order which is the first condition of all liberties. Without personal pretensions, with no other ambition than to see my family occupying upon the steps of the throne the place to which the ancient laws of succession have always assigned it, I will not allow my name to be used for a party cry. When the time comes, if it be the will of Spain, I will resolutely defend that noble cause which is to my mind that of no party exclusively. Its triumph would, indeed, be a danger to none; would not involve either a passionate reaction, or the re-establishment of laws or institutions which time has swept away. Still less would it permit our existing laws, our customs and institutions to lose whatever of utility and advantage they may have derived from successive revolutions and crises. All may range themselves around the banner of peace, of compromise, and concord, certain that within its ample and generous folds there will be room for all who desire that the era of disturbance should terminate, and whose hearts are devoted to the welfare and prosperity of Spain. I leave you, my dear Marquis, to make whatever use of this letter you may consider to be most advisable, and remain, &c.,

ANTOINE D'ORLEANS.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

LIBBIE GARRABRANT.

The Murderess Informed That She is to Die After All.

Libbie Garrabrant has at last been informed that the Court of Pardons did not commute her sentence to imprisonment for life which the ill-judged dispatch of a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State had informed her had been the case. She learned the truth by accident. The Jail Warden, Mr. Goodridge, having hesitated to tell her until the Court should finally adjourn, fearing the effect upon her. But when she had learned that she had still the prospect of death before her she betrayed no emotion. Meeting Mr. Goodridge she said, "So my sentence wasn't commuted after all, eh?" Mr. Goodridge informed her that no official notice had been received, and the girl conversed about the matter with much unconcern and carelessness of manner.

Her sentence is to be carried into effect on the 19th inst. unless the Court of Pardons interferes or a respite is granted by the Governor. It is generally expected that the Court will take favorable action in her case.

The final session of the Court was appointed for last evening, and it was confidently hoped that both the Garrabrant case and Mr. Bumsted's case would receive attention. Up to 11½ o'clock last night no dispatches had been received from Trenton relating to the meeting.

The Butchers' Duel.

John Fallen, the Hoboken butcher, who was stabbed by Leary, on the meadows, at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, was still alive yesterday, and the physicians said, contrary to the statement made on Sunday evening, that he would have a reasonable chance of recovery. His assailant, Leary, who was also badly wounded, is held at the First Precinct Station-house, to await the result of Fallen's injuries.

Confession of an Attempt to Throw a Train From the Track.

From the Albany Express, July 8.

A short time since a switch on the Susquehanna Railroad, near the island, was misplaced, purposely, and a locomotive was seriously damaged. Suspicion rested upon three or four notoriously bad boys, and Special Officer Mullen took the matter in hand. He caused the arrest of two of the number, when they confessed that while in company with a young man, named Anderson, now serving a term in the Penitentiary for stealing iron from the railroad company, he proposed to misplace the switch. They objected, when he did change the switch, threatening to beat his companions if they said anything about it. Saturday Mullen visited the Penitentiary and interviewed Ackerman, who confessed having turned the switch, and added that he did it in fun to see the cars run off. As soon as his time is out he will be prosecuted for this heinous crime.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR STRAUSS' CONCERTS.

The first of the three concerts to be given at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Herr Johann Strauss, occurred last evening. It was enjoyed by an exceedingly large audience. Although the performance excited quite as much enthusiasm as that supplied by the band of the Grenadier Guards on Friday, it does not call for the rather lengthened notice the earlier recital exacted. In the one case we had to deal with the execution of three score musicians whom many years of association have endowed with a unity of sentiment and taste which time alone can produce; in the other we are only occupied with the influence of one man over a body of clever executants. The whole charm of yesterday's concert dwelt—as did that of the Boston music—in the magnetic power and *ad captandum* manner of the conductor. How great the power we refer to may be estimated from the effect wrought by the rendering of Herr Strauss' composition, last night, by players who had not had the benefit of even one rehearsal under his baton. It was impossible, withal, to remain insensible to what can only be defined by an Italian word—to the *slancio* of his delivery; or to be dull to the fact that, whatever of the poetry of motion was latent in the listener, would surely be brought out on the dancing-floor by the strains of the "Kuenstlerleben Waltz," or of "On the Blue Danube." Thunderous applause followed all the selections, each of which—except the "Pizzicato Polka," which was done thrice—was encored and repeated. The interpretation of the several numbers was correct and precise; its especial beauty resulted from the variety of tempo and from the unfailing animation thrown into the work by the conducting genius. The programme included, in addition to the foregoing pieces, Herr Strauss' quaint and highly colored "Circassian March;" a galop of his own, rendered with immense dash; the overtures to "William Tell" and "Rienzi," performed with other music by the orchestra under Herr Bergmann, and two piano solos, by Herr Bonawitz. The latter consisted of Liszt's arrangement of the march from "Tannhauser," and the pianist's transcription of "Luther's Hymn," both of which were interpreted with faultless technique and considerable eloquence. The second concert will occur to-morrow.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The band of the Garde Republicaine is to be heard for the first time in this City, at the Rink, in Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, this evening. The performances of these musicians were without doubt the finest supplied during the Jubilee. We shall be much astonished if the impression here is not as deep as that we had occasion to chronicle as unusually profound when wrought in Boston, a fortnight ago.

Miscellaneous.

"MRS. WOULD-HAUL'S LECTURE."

"Mrs. Victoria Would-haul," a new aspirant to the honors of the rostrum, will this evening deliver an address preparatory to the inception of a Presidential campaign, at Apollo Hall. "Mrs. Would-haul" is impersonated, it is understood, by Mr. W. L. Mansell, and the performance is spoken of as amusing in no common degree.

Our Hotels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your article on hotel dinners, today, with great satisfaction. Allow me to express the hope that you will not abate one jot in this grumble anent our hotels, because the subject is a trite one. The iniquities of the New-York Ring were, in the opinion of many, a well-worn theme when you took it up and knocked its leaders down. I write feelingly on the subject, inasmuch as I have just paid forty cents for a very moderate-sized glass of cold rum punch, and am charged twenty-five cents for a glass of lemonade, (lemons being retailed in New-London, where I bought one today, at four cents apiece,) and twenty-five cents for "a pony" of brandy. The best lemonade in the world—I speak with a large experience—can be got at Solari's, in New-York, for fifteen cents, and Delmonico's prices are far below those which I am charged here.

Your obedient servant,
AN OLD COSMOPOLITE.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, July 6, 1872.

Children's Excursions.

From the Evening Mail.

We are glad to see that the TIMES is getting liberal contributions for its proposed excursions for the poor children of the City, having already received nearly $1,500 for this humane purpose. Four hundred of the inmates of the Five Points House of Industry are to have a picnic at a grove near Rockaway Beach next Thursday, and 500 children under the care of the Aid Society are to have an excursion to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, next Saturday. Other parties will doubtless be made up, and thousands of the children of poverty will experience at least one day of healthful and elevating pleasure that will do more to let sunlight into their lives, and to give them aspirations for better things, than a vast deal of good talk without practical charity to enforce it.

Personal.

Hon. H. B. Norton, of Norwich, Conn.; Major J. B. Sloss, of Alabama, and Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. L. Fiske, of Montana; Col. Tom Patterson, of Oregon, and Judge J. T. Dooley, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, and Capt. E. Bigelow, of Saugerties, are at the Sturtevant House. Wirt Dexter and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Capt. Henry Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, is at the Everett House. Commodore Reynolds, of Washington, and Capt. J. W. Bull, of Michigan, are at the Gilsey House. Lieut.-Commander C. H. Davis, of the United States Navy; Col. Frank Beach, of the United States Army, and Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of London, are at the New-York Hotel. E. D. Worcester, of Albany, and Benj. R. Winthrop, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Narrow Escape of C. C. Bowen from Death.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Saturday tells a story of the narrow escape of C. C. Bowen from death in that State on Wednesday night, as follows: "It appears that a meeting was to be held next day at Cainhoy, and being left by the train at Monck's Corner the party commenced the journey by night to Charleston on foot. It was accomplished by a walk of eighteen miles, and by any conveyance that could be secured for the rest of the way. While making a short distance on a tramway pole-car, the pole with which Bowen was hard at work broke in his hand and he was precipitated headforemost immediately in front of the heavily-laden car, which was going at great speed at the time. The car passed over him without inflicting other injury than a severe bruise or two on the head and an ugly gash on the leg. Despite this, Bowen walked six miles to Charleston, and fought the enemy at Cainhoy with all his usual vigor, ability and pluck."

Illness of Robert Toombs.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, July 5.

A private letter from Washington, Ga., written on the evening of the 3d inst., states that Gen. Toombs has been quite ill and confined to his bed ever since he reached there after he left this city on Saturday last; that he was then slightly improved, and able to set up a little, but still very unwell and unable to attend to any business.

Banner-Raising.

Arrangements have been made for a banner-raising by the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association to-night, on the corner of Sixth-street and Avenue C. There is to be speaking, a display of fire-works, and a good time generally. The Grant and Wilson Club of the district will participate.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Tammany Candidate and Mike Norton's Repeaters.

A Piebald Gathering in North Carolina—A Greeley Flag at Andersonville—Position of the Ohio Democracy.

The Greeley Plank.

Mike Norton's Head-quarters, in Hudson-street, and notorious as a central office for repeaters, is now transformed into a nursery for Greeleyites. Mike, who was politically wrecked in the great Reform tempest, looks upon Greeley as the plank which is to again bring him to the haven of office, power, and fat pickings.

A Queer Crowd in North Carolina.

The Democrats are beginning to realize that they must do some talking in North Carolina to aid their Kuklux friends. The Richmond *Enquirer* (rebel-Democrat) says: "It is important to the Conservatives that the State should be carried, as it will increase the enthusiasm and reassure our friends at the North." A grand Democratic mass-meeting and barbecue is accordingly to take place at Weldon, Friday next, at which Senator Thurman, Fernando Wood, Frank Blair, Senator Stockton, Zeb. Vance, and many other speakers will deliver addresses. The announcement says that preparations will be made for ten thousand people, and that good cheer will be provided.

The Greeley Head-Quarters.

The catacombs would present an appearance of life and activity perfectly startling to the wayward tramp who happened to visit their musty depths after a half hour at the Greeley head-quarters, and the Israelite who picks the gold from the rattling teeth of the mummy will become a Croesus in comparison with him who attempts to wring it from the stupid specimens of humanity loafing around the room. There is no credit and less money at the head-quarters, and lately there is a wolfish appearance about the inmates which betokens not only a low state of finances and the pangs of hunger, but warns the visitor to take care lest he be "chawed up," like the missionary at Timbuctoo, "skin and bones and hymn-book, too."

One of H. G.'s Chief Supporters.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The infamous leader of the draft riots in New-York was one John U. Andrews, who called himself a Virginian, and by his violent harangues and inflammatory appeals urged on the mob to the slaughter of innocent women and children, the burning of orphan asylums and like deeds of villainy. For all this he has since been doing the State service at Sing Sing, but having served out his sentence, he now turns up as a leading Greeley man, and the *Tribune* rejoicingly parades his name among the recruits to its cause. If it be true that "a man is known by the company he keeps," Greeley must be considered a fine candidate for respectable men to support.

"Force Bills."

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

From the 1st day of May to the present time, the *Tribune* has not contained a fair statement of the issues of the campaign. From that day to this the *Tribune* has not issued a paper that has not misrepresented and maligned President Grant and traduced the Republican Party. The wildness of statement which characterizes the *Tribune* editorials is well illustrated by a single sentence in allusion to President Grant and the South, as follows: "Instead of complete amnesty he has given them force bills." This is "independent journalism" which is either an evidence of utter carelessness, or impudently assumes that the people are so ignorant as not to know that President Grant can neither grant nor withhold "amnesty," and that he can neither make nor unmake "force bills."

Another "Reformer."

New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The *Tribune* is endeavoring to make some capital for Baltimore over the resignation of Rockwell, the Collector at Glen's Falls, in this State, because he favors Greeley as against Grant. This Rockwell has been a Micawber in politics for twenty-five years, a crooked and a rotten stick, and always unreliable. He resigns now because by the late act of Congress he will be virtually legislated out of office. After the 1st of October his district will be consolidated with another. He resigned simply because his services are no longer needed. Rockwell has for years been known as a political trimmer and a sneak. It would be most surprising to those who know him best if he could be found faithful to the friends who served him. Being a cheat, it is natural for him to take to Fenton and Greeley.

Worth Considering.

In the course of a speech at Galesburg, Ill., on the 2d inst., Gen. Logan made the following remarks:

"You business men who have money to loan, and those who are borrowers; you men who are producers and those who are consumers; laboring men who are now getting wages, all, is there any reason for a change at this time? The first notice Mr. Greeley gave after his nomination was that he would turn the gold out of the Treasury. A dangerous experiment at the start, my friends. With Mr. Greeley's inconsistencies and strange freaks, it does seem to me that to trust him with the management of the finances of this nation would be like trusting your money in a 'wild cat insurance company in a Chicago fire.' I have no hard things to say about Mr. Greeley; he is a very good old gentleman, but every good old gentleman will not make a good President. It is for you to choose. If you elect Mr. Greeley, at the same time his election carries a Democratic Congress; and if misrule follows and a financial crisis is the result, then the responsibility is not ours, who support our tried man. If Mr. Greeley was a practical man, then there might be some argument made for him; but he is not, and the country all are aware of the fact."

Greeley National Committee.

Affairs at the Glenham Hotel Head-quarters of the Greeley National Committee, were of a most uninteresting character yesterday. They were not rendered any more entertaining by a painted portrait of Gratz Brown, whose scowling face looks upon a similar portrait of the Chappaquack philosopher, hanging on the opposite wall. Brown looks as though he was angry with himself for being associated with the Graham-bread, anti-meat-eating, teetotaler-of-a-wood-chopping agriculturist. Mr. Greeley's face looked benevolently down upon the deserted apartment, with an expression which seemed to say, "all is grist that comes to my mill—Democrats, Tammany thieves, ex-officeholders, ex-rebels—all will be received in my arms." The greater part of this colony of soreheads have nearly all gone to Baltimore, to return on Thursday next. Benjamin F. Muggett, Christopher Pullman, Gen. Carlos Butterfield, Hon. Wm. Niles, E. R. Greeley, of Iowa, and Major Haggerty put in an appearance during the day. Major Haggerty is to stump Pennsylvania for Greeley, if the Democratic Convention indorses him.

The Packed Convention.

From the Chicago Times, July 6.

How is it, then, that a national Democratic Convention, whose presumptive constituency is the Democratic Party, should seem to be almost wholly committed to this man, who is a more disagreeable and objectionable candidate to the whole Democratic body than almost any other that could be named? The true answer is, that the delegates to Baltimore do not represent the great body of the Democracy, and were not chosen by that body. Instead of the Democratic people, their actual constituents are the Democratic politicians—the time-servers and place-seekers, who comprise only a small minority of the Democracy.

Stephens Advises the Georgia Delegates to Bolt.

Alex. H. Stephens, regarding the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore as certain, proceeds to advise the Georgia delegates as follows:

"In this view of the subject our judgment is clear and decided that they should take no part or lot in the proceedings, except to enter their protest against this unauthorized action, both as to candidates and platform. In our Convention, hereafter to be assembled, the party, as a unit, should stand upon their own platform, heretofore announced, and put forth candidates for the office of electors without any reference to what may be done in Baltimore. To electors so chosen should be confided the rights and principles, honor and dignity of the State of Georgia."

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler.

The Watertown *Times* strongly favors Hon. William A. Wheeler, of Franklin County, for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State. It says: "We have never heard a breath of scandal or of reproach uttered against him. His integrity of character seems to be entirely above suspicion, and of his superior capacity there is no question. His experience in public affairs is second to but few men in the State, of his years. He has been a bank President, a railroad President, member of Congress for four or five terms; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and chosen its presiding officer, and has frequently been chosen to preside over deliberative bodies. His fairness of character is proverbial. He is not in any way mixed up with our State party factions, and stands entirely aloof from all quarrels."

Hon. Martin I. Townsend.

The Troy *Budget* publishes a communication from Hon. David Underwood, of Fort Edward, recommending Hon. Martin I. Townsend for the Republican nomination for Governor, and says:

"Mr. Townsend has lived in this city for perhaps a third of a century, during all which time he has been prominently in politics—a leading Democrat until the slavery question was made prominent in party action. He was a free-soiler in 1848 and a Republican from the organization of the latter party. During all these years we believe Mr. Townsend held but three offices, viz.: District-Attorney, member of the last Constitutional Convention, and Alderman. He has been frequently honored by the party of his choice as its delegate in State and National Conventions. While we do not desire to forestall the action of delegates in the Republican State Convention, we may be permitted to state that Mr. Townsend's nomination for Governor would be hailed with delight, not only in this locality, where he is best known, but throughout the State, where his services are warmly remembered and kindly appreciated."

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 6.

Gen. Thomas M. Browne has resigned his position of United States District Attorney, on account of his candidacy for Governor. Col. Nelson Trussler has been strongly recommended as his successor, and will probably be appointed. Gen. Browne has filled the office with such signal ability as to win the encomiums of all the Judges, and of the public in general. We entertain no doubt he will make as good a Governor as he has District-Attorney.

The Democratic Rank and File Opposed to Greeley.

From the Paoli (Ind.) Eagle, (Dem.,) July 4.

We hope the Convention may act wisely, and not attempt to force a ticket upon the Democracy that our party cannot be united on. If the Convention should indorse the nominations of Greeley and Brown, the Democracy of the country can never be united on them, and the result will be to re-elect Grant. You go about the cities and railroad towns, you will hear, among Democrats, considerable noise made for Greeley; but go into the country and you will find but few of the old sturdy Democrats that are willing to shout for Greeley and Gratz Brown. They prefer letting the election go by default to voting to destroy their principles.

The Vessel in Which Democrats are Asked to Embark All Their Hopes.

From the Chicago Times (Dem.) July 6.

The Chappaqua philosopher is on a ship without an anchor, and with rudder fast, afloat on a sea without a harbor. When he stands right to the wind, away he goes at a furious rate, to the admiration of the spectators, who are led to suppose he is a perfect ship, well manned and officered. When it blows a little fresh, he comes up into the wind, his sails flap, and it becomes apparent that there is nobody on board. When a storm comes on he plunges ahead, careens, comes about, dashes madly hither and thither, utterly helpless and without a refuge. In fair weather we regard him as we would a toy ship, with feelings of curiosity and pleasure. When the weather is foul, he becomes a pitiable spectacle, and we thank our lucky stars that our lives and property are not committed to his keeping.

The Sixteenth Assembly District—Speech of Gen. Anthon.

A very large meeting was held last evening at Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, by the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Mr. A. S. Bugbee, Vice-President, occupied the chair, and T. P. Kelly acted as Secretary. About fifty new members were added to the roll, after which the Association proceeded to the election of a President and permanent Secretary. The unanimous choice of the meeting fell on Gen. William Henry Anthon for President, and T. P. Kelly for Secretary. A committee was then sent to inform Gen. Anthon of his election, and during their absence Capt. M. Cregan addressed the meeting. On the arrival of Mr. Anthon, he was greeted with loud applause, and on being informed of his election, he addressed the meeting to the following effect:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Sixteenth District Association:

I tender you my hearty thanks for this evidence of your confidence, and it shall be my aim, with your co-operation, so to conduct the affairs of this Association as to make it a worthy representative of Republican principles in the richest and most influential district of the City of New-York. The Republican Party in this district and throughout the State has, for some time, been convinced by bitter experience, that a treacherous friend is more dangerous than an open enemy, and I now, with all my heart, congratulate you that those whose secret affiliations have long been with Democracy while they professed Republicanism, as a cover merely, have passed out from among us, and have gone where they properly belong. My advice is to bar the door against them so that they may never return to disturb our councils and paralyze our efforts. I have said that this district is the richest and most influential in the City of New-York. It is filled with those active, energetic and enterprising merchants, mechanics and business men who have done so much to gain for New-York her position as the Metropolis of the Western Continent, and these men must of necessity be with us and with our candidate in the approaching Presidential canvass.

The business interests of the country require peace and tranquility throughout our borders, and men of business, as a general rule, are thoroughly convinced that these objects can best be attained, by continuing in office for a second term the patriot and statesman who, having saved his country on the battle-field, devoted himself with extraordinary wisdom and most gratifying success to repairing the evils which war had produced. Under his beneficent Administration of affairs peace has been fully restored, opposition to the authority of the Government no sooner shows itself than it is at once subdued, the finances of the country are in a healthy condition, its credit is high at home and abroad, and the public debt is being diminished as rapidly as is consistent with the true interests of the people. In the fact that these have been the characteristics of President Grant's Administration of affairs up to this time, we have the surest guarantee that this beneficial course will continue, and men of business see in the event of the past a certain sign of the future and are not likely to try the dangerous experiment of confiding the direction of public affairs to a man of weak and changeable opinions, whose policy is unknown, and would probably be vacillating and uncertain, and who certainly would be surrounded by influences of the most questionable and ever dangerous character.

I trust, therefore, that through this association the men of business of the great and influential Sixteenth District will speak out and declare in unmistakable terms that they are fully satisfied with the present administration of affairs, and have unlimited confidence in the firm hand and patriotic heart which now guide our ship of State. It shall be my effort, in the position with which you have honored me, to cause the influence of the great and powerful class of residents of this district of which I have spoken, as well as that of all true Republicans, to make itself heard and felt in future through this Association, so that this portion at least of the great City of New-York shall no longer be under the control of the unprincipled persons who have heretofore ruled it at their pleasure.

Local Notes.

Amasa Sprague and the rest of the Rhode Island delegation to Baltimore passed through the City yesterday. Amasa has not such a mass of followers in Rhode Island as his namesake the Governor, who is a Grant man.

The Rawlins Club, a social organization of considerable numbers, and composed of prominent gentlemen of the Twenty-first Ward, have unanimously declared the political sentiment of the Club to be in favor of Grant and Wilson's election.

R. Stuart Willis, a Democratic politician of Kings County, is bitterly opposed to Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore, and expresses himself in favor of Gen. Grant in preference to Greeley. To this end he proposes to form a Democratic Grant Club in Brooklyn, immediately after Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association is rapidly enrolling members, and promises to be among the largest political organizations in the City. J. Rhinelander Dillon, its Treasurer, reports the financial condition of the Association as eminently satisfactory.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last night, at No. 164 Chatham-street, George Leask, President in the chair. Major Lucas, Henry G. Leask, with several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in stirring and eloquent speeches. About twenty-seven men enrolled their names while the Club was in session. Meetings every Monday evening.

Fernando Wood, it is said, has promised to raise $100,000 for the support of Greeley in the coming campaign. Fernando Wood, Horace Greeley, Rocky Moore, George Sanders, Theodore Tilton, and Mayor Hall—what a queer six for the New-York anti-Grant political coach, "exclusive," in the choice language of Horace, "of any other vermin," such as Big Six, for instance, who will soon be crawling among them.

The Seventh Assembly District Association intend to "hang their banner out to-night." A mammoth banner has been prepared, bearing portraits of Grant and Wilson, and appropriate mottoes. It will be stretched across the street from head-quarters, University-place, near Eighth-avenue, making a fine ornament for the neighborhood. Mr. George W. Clarke, President of the Association, Col. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster, and other Republicans of distinction, will address the mass-meeting, and a Grant and Wilson club will be in attendance.

Fire Commissioner Blair was in a most excited state of mind on Saturday last. He wanted to go the Baltimore Convention, and had much trouble to get a free pass. A delegation of Tammanyites were after him for free passes too. It has not been ascertained whether he was supplied with a pass or paid for an excursion ticket yesterday.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 161 Eighth-avenue, Charles Blackie, President. The President announced that on the 15th inst. a grand banner raising would take place at the head-quarters of the organization. He also announced that on this evening, at the corner of Eighth-street and University-place, the Seventh District will raise a Republican campaign banner, and hoped every member of the Association would attend and assist at the ceremonies.

A Young Men's Republican Association of the Second Assembly District was formed last evening, head-quarters No. 189 Chatham-street. The following officers were chosen: President, Mathew Stewart; First Vice-President, George W. Lindley; Second Vice-President, John Phalen; Secretaries, John Clancy and Patrick Mack; Treasurer, Anthony Kline; Sergeant-at-Arms, Nicholas Hayes; delegates to Central Committee, Joseph Flood, Patrick Eliff and Wm. F. Porter.

General Notes.

Senator Wilson will open the campaign in Portland, Me., in a day or two, and then go to North Carolina, where he will speak at various places.

A delegate convention to elect a Republican candidate for the additional Congressman-at-large from Indiana, is to be held in Indianapolis Wednesday.

The Detroit *Tribune* takes back its statement that Hon. Preston Mitchell, of Michigan, is a supporter of Greeley, and says that he is for Grant and Wilson decidedly and beyond question.

A Mississippi Democratic paper thinks there was "peculiar appropriateness" in the selection of Col. A. G. Horn as one of the delegates to Baltimore for the State at large. Perhaps mainly on account of his name.

Judge Orr says he does not want to be Governor of South Carolina, or to hold any other official position to which he could be elected or appointed. He says he has held office ever since he was a boy and is tired of it.

Chairman Randall, of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, has appointed George R. Berrell, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, and Frank M. Hutchinson, of Alleghany; P. Gray Meek, of Centre, and Albert W. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, Secretaries of that Committee.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has written a sharp letter, in which he says that if Gen. Toombs intended in a recent letter to say that he was guilty of bribery in engineering a private bill through the Legislature, his statement is "an infamous falsehood and its author an unscrupulous liar."

The Charleston *News* expresses the belief that, as the whites of North Carolina adhere to their determination not to make party nominations this Fall, a Republican candidate for Governor like Judge Melton or Mr. C. Davis Melton, or Judge Graham, would receive the votes of at least 58,000 of the 60,000 white voters in the State.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Greeley and the Commercial Interests of the Country.

The following letter is from the pen of a prominent banker of this City, now in Europe. We commend its contents to the attention of the public:

[Copy.]

FLORENCE, June 16, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have not thought it worth while to order the *Tribune* discontinued because there are fools enough to try to make Greeley President—and he is jackass enough to let them. You know I always liked to read Greeley's articles, many of which were full of common sense, but I never yet knew him to support any cause unflinchingly and consistently for any long period without moments of wavering, excepting only Protection, which he now half abandons to gain the White House. He was generally right in the main on most public questions, but almost always had moments when he faltered and betrayed weakness and eccentricities which it was difficult for well-balanced people to understand. With all my appreciation of his merits as an editor and writer of strong English, he seems to me to be about the worst-fitted man for the Presidency that could be selected for a candidate.

If the people are fools enough to elect him I think he will probably try to carry out some of his financial crotchets, which will raise a whirlwind in the land—and what other eccentricities he may attempt to act the Lord only knows. May God *Grant* us a happy deliverance.

The Southern Friends of the Tammany Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one thing it seems to me has not been sufficiently dwelt upon by the Press, and it is this: If Greeley is elected by the secession element, as he will be, if at all, what under heaven is there, upon demand upon him by the rebel States, to prevent his carrying out his doctrines of secession, as advanced by him all through the early part of the war. With his facility of tergiversation, he may allege that he has changed, and that he does not now entertain such views, but he certainly has never publicly so expressed himself, nor can he do so now without destroying what slight possibilities he has of an election, as it would repel the great mass of his supporters. But even suppose he undertakes to assume this, and alleges that he has changed, what hope have we, or what ground for supposing that with his excessive timidity of character and irresolution of purpose, he would not be entirely overborne by the resolute and determined Southerner. Is there not, then, in the event of his election, really danger of having Buchananism more than reenacted, and instead of a passive an active ally, in behalf of secession in the Presidential chair? Certainly this result cannot, by any possibility, be avoided if Mr. Greeley still adheres to the doctrines so strongly advocated by him in 1861. E.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

Another Victim.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, sent to the *Tribune*, but suppressed by that journal:

RUPERT, Vt., July 4, 1872.

Publishers Tribune:

GENTS: I renewed my subscription to your *Daily Tribune* about the 1st of March, 1872, and paid you a year's subscription in advance. About the time of the nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, I wrote you that your paper had ceased to represent my views on political subjects, and that you would confer a favor upon me if you would transfer my subscription to the NEW-YORK TIMES. To this letter you paid no attention. I have now sold out the balance of my subscription at a heavy discount to the gentleman whose notice I inclose, and would like to have you transfer my subscription to him, as a matter of convenience to me. Should you decline the proposal, he authorizes me to instruct you to discontinue his subscription at its expiration.

I am heartily sorry that Horace ever caught that terrible Presidential fever which he has so graphically described in his Montreal speech. Its effects upon him, so vividly portrayed therein, reminds me of the companion of a certain traveling temperance lecturer. He was a reformed inebriate, whose duty it was at the close of the regular lecture to relate his experience. But one evening bad whisky had got the better of him, and when called upon for his accustomed speech, he staggered forward and held forth in a rather unexpected manner, "My friend here (hic) has been telling you (hic) this evening of the terrible effects of intemperance (hic). What he says is true, (hic,) if you don't believe it, look at me, (hic,) and see a most frightful example."

What a pity that some modern political Jenner could not have discovered some successful mode of vaccinating for the disease, and thus have saved Webster, Chase, Lewis Cass, and last, though not least, our long revered and much adored Horace. Well, peace to his ashes. We have heartily grieved over his fall into the voracious jaws of that fatal malady, and shall try and remember only the good things he has done, charging his last astounding, double action, back-handed somersault into the lap of the Tammany Democracy, to the delirium of that terrible Presidential fever which he has evidently dreaded so long.

Affectionately yours,
J. H. GUILD, M. D.

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent

By producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by Powders or Opaque Washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean fragrant and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

F. H. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mill, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

Bay Rum.—"Double Leaf" Brand is best. Every bottle of genuine bears the trade-mark. For sale to the trade only by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction of prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 953 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DALLY—CUTTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Woodbridge, N. J., June 19, 1872, by Rev. Wm. M. Martin, GEORGE W. DALLY to BELLE, eldest daughter of S. R. Cutter, Esq.

JUDD—GRAHAM.—Long Island, July 8, by Rev. James Sinclair, JOHN RICHARD JUDD, of New-York, to JESSIE K. GRAHAM, of former place.

DIED.

ARBONA.—At White Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, 7th July, JAMES W. ARBONA, of this City, counselor at law.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Francis Arbona, No. 122 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 10th July, at 12 o'clock.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Saturday, July 6, JULIETTE, daughter of Alfred P. Arnold.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 174 East 93d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 9, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Providence and East Greenwich, R. I., papers please copy.

BAKER.—At Paterson, N. J., July 6, NANCY W. BAKER.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Moses T. Baker, No. 390 Market-st., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, July 9, at 11 A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J., by Central Railroad from Ferry-street station at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BIRCKHEAD.—Drowned at West Hampton, Long Island, on Friday, July 5, HUGH BIRCKHEAD, son of Jane Allen, and the late Hugh Birckhead, in his 14th year.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 9th inst., at West Hampton.

BAILEY.—At Providence, R. I., July 7, HELEN, only child of Allen D. and Lucretia Bailey, aged 9 months.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 9, from the residence of N. H. Osgood, No. 34 West 25th-st.

BARTOW.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, July 7, FRANCIS SHELTON, only child of Peris L. and Mary L. Bartow, grandchild of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, of New-York, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Le Roy for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BOWNE.—On the 7th inst., WILLIAM BOWNE, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from the house of his brother, R. H. Bowne, No. 177 2d-av., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be removed to Rahway, N. J.

BOUGHTON.—On Sunday evening, July 7, MARIA M., widow of David K. Boughton, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Hoodless, No. 278 West 22d-st., today, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

BIRKBECK.—In Brooklyn, July 5, 1872, JOHN, youngest son of John and Jane M. Birkbeck, aged 9 months and 15 days.

BEEBEE.—At his late residence in Ravenswood, Long Island, on Monday, July 8, 1872, GEO. W. BEEBEE, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLERK.—On Sunday morning, LOUISA LATT, wife of Andrew Clerk, Esq.

Funeral services at No. 20 Sussex-place, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

CLARK.—On Sunday, 7th inst., PHEBE CLARK, aged 67 years and 3 months, a native of Nottingham, England.

Her friends and those of her brother, Alfred W. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 849 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 12 M.

ELLIOTT.—On Sunday, 7th inst., AGNES ELIZABETH, second daughter of William P. and Sarah A. Elliott, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, Rutherford Park, N. J., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 6, BRADNEY GRIFFIN, M. D., in the 30th year of his age.

HUIDEKOPER.—In New York on Saturday, July 6, GRACIE, infant daughter of Frederic W. and Virginia C. Huidekoper.

HUNT.—Sunday, July 7, at Cornwall, on Hudson, in the 28th year of his age, CHAS. H. HUNT, counselor-at-law, son of Dr. Samuel M. Hunt.

His friends and relatives and the members of the Bar Association are invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

HYLAND.—On Sunday, July 7, MARY A. HYLAND, aged 24 years. Funeral services will take place on Tuesday, July 9, at 1 P. M., at No. 341 East 16th-st.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, 8th inst., SAMUEL infant son of Dr. S. A. and Maria Jane Jones, aged 6 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, July 10, at 4½ P. M.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, July 7, at Paterson, N. J., MARIA ELIZA, widow of Joseph Kirby.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, Carroll-st. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

OATWELL.—At Hastings, on Hudson, July 8, at the residence of her son-in-law, S. G. Dorland, Mrs. JANNET MCKENZIE OATWELL, aged 72 years, widow of the late Joseph Oatwell, of New-York.

Funeral on Wednesday at Zions Chapel at 10 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. Remains to be interred in Green-Wood.

PHELPS.—In Amherst, Mass., July 4, Prof. ZENAS M. PHELPS, in the 31st year of his age.

STALEY.—On Saturday, July 6, M. MATILDA STALEY, sister of the late George R. Jackson.

Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral services at No. 3 East 10th-st., Tuesday, 9th inst., 1 o'clock P. M.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 6th inst., of a long and painful illness, WILLIAM L., eldest son of William N. Seymour, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 26 Jefferson-street, near Franklin-avenue.

THEALL.—At Rye, July 8, Mrs. ANN THEALL, aged 75 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Rye, Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11:10 A. M. Carriages in attendance at station.

WHITE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, of hemorrhage, JOHN CORLIES WHITE, (late of Long Branch,) in the 57th year of his age.

WATERBURY.—On Sabbath morning, July 7, 1872, Mrs. EFFIE BUTLER WATERBURY, widow of the late Ebenezer Waterbury, aged 77 years.

"Jesus, the only thought of Thee
With sweetness fills my breast;
But sweeter far Thy face to see,
And in thy presence rest."

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles N. Norris, Warburton av., Yonkers, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers depot on the arrival of the 3 P. M. train from 30th st., Hudson River Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $25; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.
New Postage Law and Regulations; only correct Table of Foreign Postage. All indispensable to every business man. Published in *United States Mail and Post-office Assistant* for July. Ten cents per copy. For sale at news-stand in Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

"GRANT AND WILSON" BANNER RAISING at No. 12 University-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock. The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association will hold a mass-meeting at their Head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at which the ceremony of raising a "Grant and Wilson" Banner will take place. Republican speakers of distinction will enliven the occasion.
GEO. W. CLARKE, President.
WILLIAM THEBURN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will meet at Republican Head-Quarters, Broadway and 33d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock.
All residents of the District, without respect to party, favoring the re-election of Gen. Grant are invited to enroll themselves. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, President.
A. C. BRENDAGE, Secretary.

EXCURSION TICKETS, NEW-YORK TO Baltimore and return, for the National Democratic Convention, are now on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-offices, No. 526 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses-st., and foot of Cortlandt-st. Fare $8. Tickets good for return until July 15, inclusive. A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The young men of this district are earnestly requested to meet on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms, No. 164 Chatham-st., for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Association.
By order of the Committee on organization.

FOR PRESIDENT, VICTORIA WOODHULL.—Apollo Hall, TUESDAY, July 9, see under amusements.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market opened yesterday, Monday, July 8, with but one public sale at the Exchange, that being by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Mr. George Putnam Smith, referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot 21.4x96, situate on the north-east side of Fourth-street, between Avenues C and D, and known as No. 641.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. conducted the sale, and Mr. W. F. Mittendorf purchased it for $12,600.

Today, Tuesday, July 9.

The following property will be offered at public auction:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, referee, one lot, 25 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, together with a large gore plot of land in the rear, in size 100 by 83.1 by 61.11 by 69. Also, under another order, under direction of the same referee, a gore plot, 86 by 20.11, situated in the centre of the same block, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, 420 feet west of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, three lots on the south side of East Forty-fifth street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, together forming plot 75 by 100.5. Also, under a similar order, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 416.8 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 16.8 by 100.5. And in addition, under another order, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, a house and lot situate on the northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street; lot 26 by 75.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of Charles Pierce, executor of the estate of Janet Clarke, deceased, the household property known as No. 18 Clarke-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, facing Dominick-street, embracing a lot 22 by 90, with house on same, 22 by 30. The lease is one from Trinity Church, having six years to run, with renewal for twenty-one years; ground-rent $200 per annum.

A sale is also advertised for to-morrow, to take place at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises at 2 o'clock, at which twenty-three and a half acres of land belonging to the estate of Oliver Stiles will be offered, located on Morris-avenue, one and a half miles from railway depot.

Wm. H. Raynor has sold one lot north side of Eighty-ninth-street, and one lot south side of Ninetieth-street, 163 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25 by 100 feet each, for $16,000. Also the piece of ground east side of Ninth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, being 52 feet 4 inches on Ninth-avenue, 167 feet 6 inches on Manhattan-street, and 150 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, about 5½ lots, for $43,000.

Exchange Sale, Monday, July 8, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story and basement brick h. and l. 21.5x96, No. 641 4th-st., n. s., between avenues C and D... $12,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 6.

57th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 125x100.5; 58th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x100.5, half part $67,500
60th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5... 35,000
65th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5... 44,100
60th-st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.6x100.5... 22,500
60th-st., n. s., 117.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.6x100.5... 23,000
60th-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.6x100.5... 23,000
60th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.6x100.5... 23,400
82d-st., s. s., 231.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2... 2,550
82d-st., s. s., 256.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2... 2,550
82d-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2... 2,550
94th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.8... 10,750
114th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11... 4,250
Avenue C, s. w. corner 5th-st., 24x90... 18,300
New-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 133th-st., 75x100; 10th-av., s. e. corner of 140th-st., 99.11x100; 10th-av., n. e. corner of 150th-st., 49.11x100... 25,700
1st-av., n. e. corner of 1st-st., 87x100, h. and l... Exch'ge
2d-av., w. s., 5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x70, h. and l... 18,250
2d-av., s. w. corner 52d-st., 20.5x70, h. and l... 32,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 13th-st., 24.4x110... 36,000
3d-av., n. w. corner 44th-st., 25.5x95... Exch.
8th-av., n. w. corner 162d st., 10x100... 65,000
9th-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. s. of 95th-st., 25.3x100... 2,700
9th-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 98th-st., 25.2x100... 2,700
8th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. from 35th-st., 24.8x100... 15,000
Broome-st., n. s., No. 158, 25x80, h. and l... 8,600
Broome-st., Nos. 220 and 222½, 37.4x162.6, mortgages $17,000... 4,150
Cedar-st., s. s., No. 12... 6,500
Chambers-st., n. s., No. 55, 26.9x150... 165,000
Cherry-st., n. s., No. 172, 25x91.1... 14,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, (¼ part,) mortgages, $12,500... 115,000
Forsyth-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100, h. and l... 26,000
Pentz-st., s. e. corner, central line 139th-st., runs 229.11x140.6; Pentz-st., s. w. corner 139th-st., 25x100; 139th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pentz-st., 75x100... 21,700
Rivington-st., s. s., No. 5, 25.9x90.10... 39,000
Sheriff-st., w. s., 80 ft., n. of Stanton-st., 20x75, ½ part... 4,666
Washington-st., e. s., No. 283, 20x60, h. and l... 9,000
6th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x 90.10, h and l., ½ part... 6,100
6th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x97, h. and l., Whitney lease... 17,450
9th-st., s. s., 358 ft., e. of Avenue C, 20x94... 11,000
11th-st., s. s., 245.6 ft., e. of Avenue A, 26x94.8, mortgages $68,000... nom.
13th-st., n. s., 278.2 ft., e. of 2d-av., 22.1x103.3 h. and l... 20,000
20th-st., s. s., 154.9 ft., e. of Fitz-Roy-road, 25x88.7 14,000
27th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 2x98.9, h. and l... 19,000
28th-st., n. s., 346.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.10x79... 12,400
33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9... 14,100
35th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9... 10,750
36th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9... 10,750
37th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l... 22,000
37th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l... 22,210
38th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9... 19,250
40th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98 9, h. and l... 26,250
41st-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l... 18,000
42d-st., n. s., (No. 331) 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.4... 10,300
42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.4; 17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x99.11; 18th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x99.11, mortgages, $8,100... 28,000
44th-st., n. s., 452.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x100.5... 40,000
50th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5, h. and l... 17,000
66th-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90.7, Goletlease... 12,200
Boulevard, e. s., 149.11 ft. s. of 138th-st., 25x111.10... 5,250
Christopher-st., s. s., 59.4 ft. e. of Bedford-st. 25.6x81.8... 20,000
Canal-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 25x50, h. and l.; partition... 12,500
Front-st., n. s., No. 166, 16.6x74.6, h. and l... 17,000
Ludlow-st., Nos. 41 and 43... 15,000
Oak-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of James-st., 25.6x177.9... 12,900
8th-st., n. s., 224 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x112.10, h. and l. 21,000
32d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49, h. and l.; foreclosure... 6,050
44th-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of 11th-av., 15x80.5, h. and l. 7,000
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l... 21,000
47th-st., s. s., 169.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25.6x100.4... 9,000
52d-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.2, h. and l... 18,000
66th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22.6x75.5, h. and l. 22,500
104th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x101.1... 3,500
114th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11. 1871. 4,250

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 57, 4 years, per year... $1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 94 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery-stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—NOS. 201, 203, 205 BLEECKER-st., and No. 33 Barrow-st., together, or would be divided so as to form an L on the two streets, or in four separate lots. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 245 Broadway.

PARTIES IN THE MARKET FOR lots will find a very good assortment at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $30,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT TARRYtown, an entirely new-slate Mansard-roof frame dwelling, built in the best manner and replete with modern improvements; has parlor, dining, reception, and six bed rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry; also gas, hot and cold water, bells, &c.; size of house 38x38, of lot 58x135; location is central, on high ground, in full view of the Hudson River; ten minutes' walk from station and steam-boat landing; contiguous to churches and schools; distance from the City twenty-five miles, with frequent communication by rail and water. This is one of the most attractive places in this desirable village. Price $14,000, $10,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Will be rented low to 1st of May next. Address G., Box No. 148 Tarrytown Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT COTtage at Morristown, N. J.; all improvements, carriage-house, &c., four acres in garden and lawn; choice fruit and shrubbery; in perfect order; for sale, or to let for the season furnished; possession. & EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

HOTELS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia is now very deficient in accommodations for visitors. Business and population are rapidly increasing, and as the great World's Exposition approaches, hotel proprietors will make enormous profits. We can offer for sale on Chestnut-st., Broad-st., &c., some of the choicest locations for the erection of hotels or stores. Also for sale, one of the largest and best situated first-class hotels, doing an excellent business. RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY."—Two of the six beautiful Swiss cottages remain unsold; new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles' frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so deeded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AND VALUAble ice property, storing 4,500 tons, and can be increased to 40,000 tons; the farm contains fifty acres, five being in small fruits, with house and barns, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., near the steam-boat landing. For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York Cement Company, No. 5 Dey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FANWOOD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, three miles this side of Plainfield and adjoining

FANWOOD PARK.

EIGHTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
To be sold at auction

Wednesday, July 10.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. These lots are within three minutes' walk of the station; front on main graded streets, and are near churches, schools and stores.

LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY,

and cheap commutation. Very easy terms will be announced.

Special train will leave New-York at 10¼ A. M. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon on arrival of the train. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., and to S. S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE WASHINGTON-AVENUE STATION ON NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, AND GREAT AUCTION SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE LAFAYETTE LAND ASSOCIATION, OF 350 SPLENDID LOTS IN THE CHOICEST LOCATIONS AT LAFAYETTE, 16TH WARD OF JERSEY CITY, ON THURSDAY, JULY 11, AT 1½ P. M., ON THE GROUND, RAIN OR SHINE. BY J. M. GIBSON, AUCTIONEER.

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR CELEBRATION.

A national salute will be fired on arrival of train. Hon. C. H. Winfield will deliver an oration. A. Higgins, Jr., Esq., will read an ode composed for the occasion. Splendid music by the Governor's Island Band. A free banquet will be served under a spacious tent. Very easy terms of sale; everybody can buy a lot. Only 10 per cent. of purchase money and auction fee of $5 on day of sale; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 20 per cent. on May 1, 1873; balance can remain on mortgage for three years.

Free excursion train on Newark and New-York Railroad, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., prompt, on day of sale.

This property is beautifully located on the finest streets in Jersey City, only one minute's walk from the Communipaw and Claremont Stations, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; the Washington-avenue Station is erected on the property; time to foot of Liberty-st., New-York, only 10 minutes; 75 trains daily; fare, including ferriage, only 10 cents; only one block from horse-cars to ferries. Best chance ever offered to secure bargains in Jersey City real estate. Don't miss the opportunity, or you will ever regret it. Get your maps and excursion tickets from W. B. BYRNE, No. 169 Broadway, New-York; at the depot on day of sale, and from J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer and dealer in New-Jersey real estate, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Office open until 8 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON RYE NECK; ALSO, VILLA PLOTS, COTTAGE, AND TWO ACRES ON MILTON HARBOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye Point, sale by order of the executors of N. W. STUYVESANT:

RYE POINT—A two-story and attic cottage; ten rooms; stable, and three acres of land, pleasantly located, with fine views, &c.

Also,

Plot of two acres, adjoining.

Also,

At the same time and place,

Five villa plots opposite the above, containing from one to five acres of Long Island Sound.

MILTON HARBOR—A handsome two-story and attic frame-house, 46 feet square, containing fourteen rooms, with two acres on the road leading to Rye Point.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer's office.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 1, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

TO INVESTORS.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold this day, at 2 P. M., on the premises, twenty-three and a half acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Oliver Stiles.

This desirable property is conveniently located on Morris-av., one and a half miles from the depot, in Elizabeth, N. J.

Real estate buyers will find this an opportunity seldom offered.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, forty-eight building lots at Hicksville, L. I., one hour or twenty-five miles from New-York; ten minutes from depot; beautifully situated and ready for immediate improvement; A. T. Stewart's new railroad is nearly completed; churches, schools, stores, telegraph, &c.; unrivaled for healthiness. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. Auctioneers.

TODAY, JULY 9, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Executor's sale of three-story brick house and lease lot, No. 18 Clarke-st., opposite Dominick.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

WESTCHESTER.—TO RENT, FURNished—Braende, the Summer residence of Mr. Robert Gordon, situated about half a mile east of the Bronxville Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the house is well furnished, the garden and grounds in beautiful order, and the ice-house filled. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—A VERY desirable country residence, fully furnished, near the town of Harrison, Westchester County, forty-five minutes from New-York; private stable and carriage-house attached; garden made and in fine order; grounds laid out beautifully. For terms apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT BABYlon, Long Island, the newly finished house, pediment roof and piazza, with cellar and kitchen extension, 34 feet front on lot, 50x187 feet deep, for $300 per year; one block from the Southside Depot, large Academy, and two doors from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Apply to Signal Office, Babylon, Long Island, or at No. 192 Broadway. WARD, GARDINER & WAGSTEFF.

GROVE COTTAGE.—TO LET, A BEAUtiful Summer residence, with trout-pond, prettily situated at Baldwins, Long Island, twenty miles from City. Apply to T. O. HAGUE, H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, New-York.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 31 and 33 Front-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, a second floor, unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Prefers Ninth Ward. Address, giving locality, description and terms, to AMERICAN, New-York Post-office, Box No. 6,716.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully sub-scribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,187 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 *per annum*, being over 50 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

NEW LOAN.

Free of Government tax.

FOR SALE

AT PAR.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
O. ZABRISKIE, JR.,	JOHN S. BARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,	T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE,	THEODORE IRWIN,
	WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.
T. H. CAMP, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,184,500 00
Stock investments	6,504,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	103,045 50
Real estate, cost $52,681 35	52,681 35
Market value, $75,000.	
Standing on books at $52,681 35.	
Cash	457,573 78
Accrued interest and premium on stock	403,393 62
Total	$9,683,744 26

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—		
Principal	$8,877,903 64	
Interest appreciated for 1st July, 1872	234,405 65	$9,112,309 29
Excess of assets over liabilities		576,434 97
Total		$9,683,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.

W. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 5, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, June 3, 1872.

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registered with State Auditor.

Interest January and July, in New-York.

Actual wealth over $10,000,000.

Indebtedness only $300,000.

Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 15, 1872.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK-NOTES bought at four (4) per cent. premium. Full printed lists furnished.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN R'Y. SHORT LINE.

From Chicago and Milwaukee to Green Bay and Menasha.

This road is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin, is finished for fifty-two miles, and well equipped. Net earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.

The whole line is under contract, and will be finished the present year.

Entire issue of bonds only $16,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box*," which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,

Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

GEORGIA BONDS.

The State of Georgia, through her duly authorized agent, the undersigned, with profound regret announces to the holders of her bonds maturing during the current year, her present inability to pay them in legal currency. The causes which have led to this result are too notorious to need recapitulation here. Acknowledging the sacredness of these obligations, and avowing her fixed purpose to redeem them at the earliest possible day, she NOW tenders to the holders this alternative:

FIRST—She offers them bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized by the present Legislature and ready for delivery, in equal exchange for matured six per cent. bonds.

SECONDLY—To those who may decline this exchange, she pledges herself to pay, at her agency in New-York, or at her Treasury, semi-annually, the contract interest as heretofore, on presentation of the bonds, to be stamped with the payment, until the bonds can be paid in full. The interest due on them at maturity, as well as all coupons, (falling due on and after the 1st July proximo,) of bonds issued by said State prior to 1st January, 1868, will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, the financial Agent of the said State in the City of New-York.

That bank is also prepared to make the exchange of seven per cent. for six per cent. bonds, as above proposed.

C. J. JENKINS,

Agent for the State of Georgia.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 80 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

CAUTION.

We have just received the following telegram: One hundred and eighty-five bank notes, one thousand francs each, stolen; caution money-changers, bankers, hotels, &c.

(Signed) DAVID, of Cornelis, David & Co.

NEW-YORK, 1½ P. M., July 8.

MATH. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 4 Cedar-st.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—MONEY TO loan in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000, for five years on New-York City improved property. Principals alone dealt with.

WILLIAM H. SECOR, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 9.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST., July 6, 1872.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' SHARE OF PROFITS.

A return of Sixty (60) per Cent. in Scrip, for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been declared to customers entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 15, 1872.

And six (6) per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 15, 1872.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 229 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. F. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 176 BROADWAY, (Howard Building, one door above Maiden-lane,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 28, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

WM. A. HOKIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 239 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 28th to 10th of July. F. R. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 14 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. At the same meeting, Lindley Murray, Jr., was appointed Secretary. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 2, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 12th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. July 5, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	251,282 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 18 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is now payable. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 20. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, } Executors.
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, }

jy9-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR.
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON, } Executors, &c.

ja5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.

SOPHIA E. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Executors.

jy2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872. J. A. ROOSEVELT, Executor.

f20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.

RICHARD PATRICK, } Executors.
HORACE S. ELY, }

f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Denham & Co., No. 322 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of February, 1872. SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Executor.

f6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.

WARD HUNT, Jr., Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

mh12-law6mTu

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 489 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.

my14-law6mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST., PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 230 and 232 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Cuba...	Wed'day, July 10	Batavia...	Sat'day, July 13
Scotia..	Wed'day, July 17	Algeria...	Sat'day, July 20
Java...	Wed'day, July 24	Parthia...	Sat'day, July 27
China..	Wed'day, July 31	Calabria...	Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..	Wed'day, Aug. 7	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 10. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	July 13	Iowa	July 10
Columbia	July 20	Britannia	July 17
Europa	July 27	Assyria	July 24
Anglia	Aug. 3	Olympia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Caledonia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC. 4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thompson....Wednesday, July 10, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews.Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, Webster...Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.......Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson.......Wednesday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, Sumner. Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$32, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont.....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie......Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.......Rousseau....Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.........July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price...............Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price...Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. John's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..............July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Conner, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. Baker, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. S. Curtis, (via Nassau,) July 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana. CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.........Saturday, July 20. CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, Aug. 10. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of desirable English, Scotch, French, Irish, Protestant and Catholic servants for City and country.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, economical and trusty servant, an excellent cook and first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; country or City; excellent references. Call at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wants a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; has five years' references; Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as good family cook; meats, game, pastry, good baker, &c.; will wash; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER's situation by a Protestant German woman; very respectable, and good family cook; good washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 310 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups; will assist with the washing; has the best City reference; can be seen at present employers. Call at No. 117 East 54th-st., near 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN as good cook; willing to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of pastry cooking, and an excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country. Apply to No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; all kinds of meats, soup, pastry, &c.; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 26th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City or Country reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 31st-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ASSIST with the washing, by a Protestant young woman. Call or address No. 345 East 23d-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, wishes a situation; best City reference. Address Box No. 50 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing; excellent baker; City or country; good references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AND first-class cook; all kinds of meats, games, soups, bone, lard, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best testimonials. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Call at No. 104 East 20th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City references from last employer. Call at 130 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION in the country as chamber-maid and seamstress; has first-class City reference for either; would prefer Newport. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid, and assist with washing; several years' reference from last place. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; highest City reference from former employers. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class Swedish girl as chamber-maid in a private family; speaks English. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GOOD SITUATION by an experienced chamber-maid in a private family; City or country; has the best references. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A first-class regular chamber-maid; can sew or wait on a lady; seven years' references. Call at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION for a first-class girl as chamber-maid, waitress or nurse. Call at No. 39 State-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A GOOD GERMAN girl, sixteen years old, wishes a situation to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

H. S. & E. V. ODELL Supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC. NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1851.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, very respectable and highly recommended, as general house-maid or take care of children. Apply at No. 321 6th-av., near 36th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 625 6th-av., in the harness-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, seven years' City references as thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work, or chamber-work and fine washing; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to the country; prefers Newport. Apply at No. 665 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands her business perfectly; fluting and fineries, City references from best families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS nurse to an invalid, or house-keeper; would be fully competent for either position; best reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, (children out of arms,) or would travel with a lady. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; fully understands the care of an infant to bring it up on a bottle. Call at No. 760 6th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse, or nurse and plain sewing; best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl; is a very excellent family seamstress, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

The Best Male and Female Help IN NEW-YORK CITY constantly on hand at No. 139 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av. HELP of all NATIONALITIES furnished. Branch Offices in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SWEDEN and NORWAY. ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES to go out to do family sewing by day or week. Inquire at No. 378 8th-av., top floor.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable German young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and fine washing; is very competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a very respectable Protestant girl, who is an excellent waitress. She can be seen at her present employer's, 48 West 22d-st., for two days.

WASHING, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 48 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter; City references from last place. Address H., Box No. 18 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE family is going abroad, would like to find a situation for his coachman, who has lived with him three years, and is worthy of a good place; can be recommended very highly. Can be seen at No. 158 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF long experience in the proper treatment of horses; can drive tandem or train young colts to saddle and harness; City or country; unexceptionable recommendation. Call on or address COACHMAN, carriage repository, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no family, who can produce the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at his last employer's office, No. 200 Broadway, basement, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN A situation as coachman; can give the best of City and Country references; can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 65 East 25th-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman aged thirty-two; unmarried; understands care of fast horses; can give good references. Address WILLIAM, No. 401 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MARRIED colored man, as coachman; for a doctor preferred; will be found obliging, with doctor's reference. Call or address HENRY, at No. 17 Watts-st., third floor.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent single man; will assist in gardening if required; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address M. J., No. 420 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, with three years' unexceptionable references. Address D. C., Box No. 73 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a Protestant man with the best of City reference from his present employers. Call or address at private stable No. 107 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man wishes a situation as coachman; excellent references. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 4 East 27th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A situation in the country as coachman and gardener; he well understands the business; best reference. Address L., Box No. 218 Times Office.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant cook and carver; understands order-cooking; City or country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 8th-av., over drug-store.

FARMER.—AN ABLE-BODIED MAN wants to work on a farm; understands perfectly every branch of farming; moderate wages accepted and good reference produced. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; English, married, no family; thoroughly competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place, having had practical experience with hot and cold vineries; also, green-houses, fruits and flowers in this country fourteen years; references unexceptionable. Address S. P., Ravenswood, Long Island, N. Y.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class gardener or farmer, by a German unmarried man with family; recommendations can be given for sixteen years. Address J. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Scotchman (married) as gardener; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches. Apply to J. G., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good references. Address C. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

NIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, BY AN old-established firm, an honest, sober, industrious man, not afraid of work. One who can give security and references as to considerable time formerly employed, can address Box No. 105 Times Office.

WAITER.—A HIGHLY COMPETENT PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family. Best City references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man a situation on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; good driver, or indoor waiter; is very obliging and willing to be generally useful; good reference; wages moderate. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., room No. 13.

WANTED.—A BOY OF SIXTEEN YEARS OF age, intelligent and enterprising; understands the care of horses; drive; willing to do any kind of work, outside or in, of the house; plow or farm; milk; three years' reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE little French girl; speaks a little English; wages no object, but a good home; to assist with children and make herself useful. Call at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

GARDENER.—WANTED AN EDUCATED working gardener above the common run of drones who produce nothing but smoke from their tobacco pipes. Address, with particulars, COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 31 West 33d-st., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

OPERATORS AND GIRLS TO baste, and men to press. Call at No. 312 7th-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS coachman, and to make himself useful; wife as seamstress or lady's maid. Call after 10 o'clock, at No. 7 New-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY OR YOUNG MAN who has a good knowledge of the stationery business, and who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 112 Chambers-st.

WANTED—DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT. Apply or address GILMORE'S pharmacy, corner of 126th-st. and 3d-av., Mott Haven.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE WOMAN TO take entire charge of a work-room in a dress-making establishment. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES and French girls for good situations, at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO DO IRONING. Call at No. 310 East 22d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. MOWER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Mower, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. jy2-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. That I have filed my final accounts as assignee, and will at the time and place above-mentioned apply to said Register for a discharge as such assignee. JONAS H. GOODMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABNER BAKER and JOHN BYRON BAKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abner Baker and John Byron Baker, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1872. JOHN H. KENDALL, Assignee, No. 708 Greenwich-st. jy2-law3wTu*

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER OF STEAMER CITY of Troy, nearly new, made in the best manner by Cobanks & Theall; is 11 feet diameter, 23 feet long; weight, 60,000 lbs. For sale low by SILLIMAN & CO., No. 11 Coenties-slip.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of its views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers Adelphi and Alexis at 9 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J. CHARLES E. MURRAY.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE," DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New-York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place par excellence for genuine rest and recovery of health, in Summer or Winter. Reached from New-York City, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary, "Our Home," Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board $14 to $18 per week. For particulars address LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE.

Orient Point, Long Island. "Now open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, Woodsburgh, Long Island. TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY, OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

WELLS HOUSE.

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new. THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address G. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—First-class house; newly furnished; one hour from City, by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 3, 5½; from 34th-st., at 10½, 2½, 5½. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT BAY and Ocean View House, Pon Quogue, Long Island, at reasonable prices. Inquire at United States Hotel, Fulton-st., for Mr. V. B. SQUIRES, proprietor, from 10 till 4 P. M.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen. D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house, near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THIRTY PERSONS can be had at a farm-house; large rooms, shade, good accommodations; four miles from Peekskill, Oregeon; from $6 to $7 per week, according to rooms. Inquire GEORGE ALLEN, East 71st-st., or address JOHN McCAN, Peekskill, Oregeon.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON RICHMOND Hill, Stamford, Conn., (former residence of J. B. Knapp, Esq.) Large airy rooms, plenty of shade, high ground, beautifully located. Address Post-office Box No. 4,496, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address G. W. S., Box No. 1, West Darien, Conn.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 52 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD.—EXCELLENT ROOMS may be had at Yonkers by applying immediately to Mrs. E. E. OTTOLENGUI, Locust Hill-av. Access by trains and boats constantly.

BOARD AT GARRISONS.—IN THE OLD Cromwell mansion, pleasantly situated near the river, and within five minutes' walk of station; board reasonable. Apply to J. H. CROFT, Garrison, N. Y.

PERSONS WANTING BOARD AMONG the mountains of Northern New-York, in private family, address H. C. GRAVES, Chestertown, Warren County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. RAND, Ammagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!! OFFERED BY CHAMBERS & SON, 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $120, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale, $130; best City makers; in use a short time; great bargain. Apply at PATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, No. 780 6th-av., near 40th-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 12th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING. C. B. SMITH & CO., Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c. NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 42D-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK. F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN. GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR. EVERYTHING NEW.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; references given and required.

NO. 30 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms, newly fitted up for boarders, permanently or transiently; house first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER or separately; handsomely furnished; without board; also, two rooms, connecting, on second floor; Summer prices. No. 13 East 30th-st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, TWO FURnished rooms. Apply at No. 298 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. A superior College for advanced and well-prepared students. A full college course of study with Music School and a School of Art. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

A

COMPLETE SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES, Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents. FORMER PRICE 90 cents, $1, and $1 50. 8-4 wide, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. FORMER PRICE $2 50, $3 and $3 50.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

INSURANCE.

Assets April 1, 1872. $537,624 00.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK. Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

Capital - - - - - - - $300,000
Surplus, April 1, 1872, - 237,624

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property, on the most favorable terms; offers good security to its policy-holders, having since its organization (April 12, 1852,) paid in losses over $2,000,000.

ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary. Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st. A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against C. C. LIMA and WILLIAM FITCH, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jun 24, 1872. STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 1 College-place.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1872. STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy1-law6wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. NOVELTY AND VARIETY. UNDOUBTED SUCCESS! GENUINE ENTHUSIASM! THE LAST TRUMP CARD! THE LAST TRUMP CARD! THRILLING INTEREST! ACT I.—A REVOKE. ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK. ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA. THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE EVERY EVENING IN THE GRAND DUCHESS. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. THE VOKES FAMILY, who are just closing the most successful engagement ever played in Boston, will reappear at this theatre July 15.

APOLLO HALL, TUESDAY, JULY 9. Triumphant vindication of woman's worth and Presidential address by MRS. VICTORIA WOULDHAUL. A strong-minded and able-bodied female, (height six feet six,) introducing jokes by Horace Greeley, 10 E. C., and Demosthenes' Ghost. Impersonated by the celebrated W. L. MANSELL, late Manager of the Lyceum, London. The fun commences at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents and $100, to be had at No. 114 Broadway, at the Grand Hotel news-stand, and at the hall.

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY PLANT. Twenty-five feet high, has on it 5,000 FLOWERS, reaches the age of 100 years, blossoms, blooms, and then dies, is now in FULL FLOWER, and on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

TO CHARTER—A HANDSOME SCHOONER yacht, forty tons, new measurement; has cabin accommodation for fourteen persons, and is completely fitted out; light draught; is very fast; will charter by the day, month or season. M. CONKLIN & CO., Stapleton, Staten Island.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schuetzen's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FALL RIVER LINE. Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28. Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 26 miles from New-York, commencing July 3, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:30; East 33d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:05 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 6	3:20 P. M.	Sat., July 6	7:00 A. M.
Sun., July 7	8:30 A. M.	Sat., July 6	7:30 P. M.
Mon., July 8	9:00 A. M.	Sun., July 7	4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 9	8:00 A. M.	Mon., July 8	4:30 P. M.
Wed., July 10	8:20 A. M.	Tues., July 9	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 10	11:00 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., July 1	2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 1	6:00 A. M.
Wed., July 3	2:00 P. M.	Tues., July 2	3:00 P. M.
Sat., July 6	2:00 P. M.	Fri., July 5	3:00 P. M.
Mon., July 8	3:30 P. M.	Mon., July 8	6:30 A. M.
Tues., July 9	3:30 P. M.	Tues., July 9	6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 10	11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10	3:30 A. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North. Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAM-BOAT for sale, 125 feet long, 23 feet beam, 7 feet depth of hold, oscillating engine 32 inch diameter of cylinder, 8 feet stroke. Will be sold low for cash, or would trade for a small farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with good sized house and out-buildings, situated on the Sound along line of New-Haven Road, or on either shore of Long Island. Address STEAM-BOAT, Station B, New-York.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Stm. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One side-wheel steamer, (iron,) 200 feet long by 29½ feet beam; one side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 28½ feet beam; one propeller steamer, freight and passenger, 155 feet long by 24½ feet beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3:05 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STRAUSS CONCERTS. THE GRANDEST OVATION EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, Second and LAST BUT ONE of HERR JOHANN STRAUSS' GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliment to the citizens of New-York, HERR STRAUSS has composed a NEW WALTZ, entitled THE MANHATTAN, which he will conduct for the first time during the Concert on Wednesday evening, when a Most Brilliant Programme will be presented, comprising the WORLD-FAMED STRAUSS WALTZES and other favorite compositions.

Solo Pianist..........Mr. J. H. Bonawitz

Box-office now open at the Academy, 701 Broadway, and the Theatre ticket-office, 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

The Weber Piano is used at the Strauss Concerts in New-York.

Friday, July 12—POSITIVELY THE LAST GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in America of HERR JOHANN STRAUSS.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE BAND of the GARDE REPUBLICAINE OF PARIS, at the Hall of the American Institute, on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts., TUESDAY EVENING, July 9.

SOLOISTS.—Mr. MAUY, Second Leader; Mr. RELLE, Flute; Mr. LIQUER, Cornet; Mr. BOULU, Oboe; Mr. BEKMAN, Clarionet; Mr. CAMBRAY, Saxophone; Mr. CARACAPA, Basso.

PROGRAMME.

1. Torchlight March..........Meyerbeer
2. Cavatina de Lucrèce, for four clarionets in unison..........Donizetti
Performers, Messrs. PARES, HAMEL, RAYMOND and STAROK.
3. Andante—"Nuptial March"..........R. Wagner
DE LOHENGRIN.
4. Solo—Cornet..........Arban
MR. SILVESTRE.
5. Overture to "William Tell"..........Rossini
6. Air Varie (for all the soloists)..........Mohr

Tickets of admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST WEEK. JOHNNY ALLEN in 2 characters, Rip Van Winkle SCHNEIDER..........Bouncing scene. Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Boston Jubilee Quartet—Musical Olio. LITTLE MAC..........in..........Essence and Elephant. ALICE HARRISON.....in.....Songs and Dances. MONDAY, July 15—The $15,000 LULA SENSATION and at Enormous Expense—LING LOOK. The most extraordinary attraction ever seen here.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8. POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY. The well-known author and actor, MR. J. J. McCLOSKEY, will appear both afternoon and evening in his drama, POMP; POMP; POMP; OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH. New scenery, elaborate machinery and effects. POMP..........J. J. McCLOSKEY

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. Proprietor..........J. KOCH. THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH. Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872. At 3½ P. M.

Purse of $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first, $1,350 to second, $900 to third, and $500 to fourth, for the four celebrated trotters, as follows:

B. Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
O. A. Hickok names b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy names b. g. Henry.
B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl.

Good day and track; to be trotted according to rules of National Association.

Admission to Grand Stand and Quarter-stretch, $2. Badges to Club-house for a gentleman and ladies, indorsed by a member of the Association, $5, to be had at the office at the track.

In case of postponement, notice will be posted on Herald Bulletin and Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. C. H. VAN NESS, President. WM. H. VAN CORT, Superintendent.

SARATOGA RACES.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Saratoga Association, will commence SATURDAY, 13th July, and continue six days. The programme includes steeple chases, hurdle races and flat races. C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company will be held at San Louis, Costilla County, C. T., on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 noon. ALBERT C. RUPE, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.; Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division. WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh. JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. JUNE 1, 1872. RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH. From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way-train to Long Branch.
The 8:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway. F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD. Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New-Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk. A. W. GREIG, Superintendent. LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD. NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY. On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

THE ERIE DILEMMA.

Important Meeting of the English Representatives Last Night.

Mr. P. H. Watson the Last Nominee for the Presidency—Difficulty to Find One to Act Under Vanderbilt—The Election To-day.

The Erie stockholders find it exceedingly difficult to happen upon any man of reputation who will undertake the management of a road which has been remarkable chiefly for the magnitude and boldness of its corruption. The gentleman first offered the coming Presidency was Commodore Vanderbilt, and as he could not serve, being legally incapacitated, arrangements were made with him satisfactory to both parties, and which resulted practically in a consolidation of the interests of New-York Central and Erie. Then it was necessary to have a figure-head. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was proposed, and the management tendered him. Unwilling to assume so great labor for so small gain, he declined. Then the following letter was sent to Gen. John A. Dix, the present incumbent:

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

Gen. John A. Dix, President Erie Railway:

DEAR SIR: Representing a large majority of the shareholders of the Erie Railway, and on their behalf we have great satisfaction in thanking you most earnestly for your prompt, efficient and most valuable aid in rescuing their great property from those who had so long mismanaged it and perverted its revenue. The movement in which you took so prominent a part, has already added over $20,000,000 to the market value of the property of our constituents. We beg to ask your consent to remain at the head of this Company as its President. As we are now engaged in forming a Board to be presented to the stockholders on the 9th inst., an early answer is desired.

We are, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
JAMES McHENRY,
GILSON HOMAN,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

Gen. Dix respectfully declined by the following letter:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 5th inst., and beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgment of the kind manner in which you have referred to my connection with the management of the Erie Railway, and of your request that I would remain at the head of the Company as its President.

It would give me great pleasure to accede to your request, if I could do so with justice to myself and the interests of the stockholders. But I have other occupations which I cannot lay aside, and which would prevent me from giving to the affairs of the Company the undivided attention they require. My association with the gentlemen who are engaged in the management, with so earnest a desire to correct past abuses and make this vast and valuable property as profitable to the stockholders as it can and ought to be, has been peculiarly gratifying to me, and the dissolution of my connection with them in our existing relations is a source of sincere regret.

Renewing the expression of my thanks,
I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. James McHenry, Gilson Homan, and Samuel L. M. Barlow.

Gen. George B. McClellan, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was then offered the Presidency. Gen. McClellan squirmed out of the dilemma by doubting his legal right to hold office in the two roads at the same time, and was strongly disinclined to sell out his stock and resign his present position for the uncertainties of Erie.

The English stockholders by this time were pretty well discouraged, and began to despair of finding a gentleman able and willing to fill the onerous and responsible position. In their dilemma they resolved to take some decided action, and grab up any one who lay in the way, were he not so noted or eligible as might be desired. A meeting was held, therefore, at Mr. S. L. M. Barlow's house, Madison-avenue, last night, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved to tender the Presidency to Mr. P. H. Watson, a gentleman largely interested in railroading in Ohio, and who was Assistant Secretary of War during nearly the entire term of President Lincoln's Administration. It is understood that he will accept. The ticket of directors, which was published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, underwent one or two modifications only, and will be presented this morning at the election substantially the same. There are rumors of a probable disturbance at the election by persons in the interests of Jay Gould, but the McHenry party state that there is no foundation for the story.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantics Defeated by the Mutuals—Score 17 to 10.

Since the field days of 1870 the Capitoline Ground has not presented so lively an appearance as yesterday, when some 1,500 individuals assembled within the enclosure to witness the second of the series of games between the Atlantics and Mutuals—usually, in these days, not much of an attraction, but rendered interesting on this occasion from the unexpected victory of the Atlantics in the previous game. In the first inning of yesterday's contest the Mutuals took the lead and held it throughout, although the Atlantics made desperate efforts to win, which, although not giving them the victory, yet left them at the close in a far more creditable position than their friends had expected. The umpiring was remarkably strict, and, generally considered, the game was a rather indifferent display, the occasional brilliant fielding being accomplished for the most part by Hall, Ferguson and Dehlman on one side, and Start, Eggler and Fulmer on the other.

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	3	3	4	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	2	3	0
Hatfield, 2 b.	2	1	2	2	Burdock, s. s.	0	0	0	3
Start, 1 b.	2	0	9	0	Barlow, c.	1	1	1	1
Bechtel, r. f.	1	2	2	0	Dehlman, 1 b.	2	1	11	0
Hicks, c.	2	2	4	1	Ferguson, 3 b.	1	0	0	9
Boyd, 3 b.	1	2	0	2	Britt, p.	2	1	2	0
McMullin, l. f.	3	3	1	0	Hall, 2 b.	1	1	3	5
Fulmer, s. s.	1	4	4	3	Thake, l. f.	2	1	3	0
Cummings, p.	2	3	1	2	McDonald, r. f.	0	2	0	0
Total	17	20	27	10	Total	10	9	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	0	0	7	3	1	3	1	0	—17
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	2	—10

Runs earned—Mutual, 4; Atlantic, 5. Home runs—Fulmer, 1; McMullin, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Higham, of the Baltimore Club.
Time of game—2 hours.

To-day Eckford vs. Haymaker on Union Grounds.

Internationals in Council.

The First American International Congress met again yesterday, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Forsyth-street and Broome. This Congress adheres to the General Council of London, and has for its object, among other things, the selection of representatives to the International Working Men's Congress of the World, soon to meet at the Hague, Holland. The red flag of the Commune was displayed over the Chairman's seat, and the debates were carried on in French, German and English. Twenty-two sections in various parts of the country were represented by delegates. After the reading of reports from the different sections, much discussion was indulged in as to how delegates should be selected. The Germans wished to send men of their nationalities, and the Americans and French people of theirs. The general sense of the Congress was to choose two delegates at large from that body. The Frenchmen threatened to withdraw if they were not allowed to send representatives from their own sections. Those present had the appearance of wild and illiterate enthusiasts.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, acting City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending June 29.—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 47; diphtheria, 8; small-pox, 41.

Week ending July 6.—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 49; measles, 55; diphtheria, 7; small-pox, 21.

Increase—Typhoid, 2; measles, 8.

Decrease—Scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; small-pox, 20.

The Commission of Contracts.

Last evening Commissioners Josiah Sutherland Hooper, C. Van Nort, and D. R. Jaques resumed their investigation into the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c. The first case taken up was that of W. Baird, for paving Eleventh-street, between Fourth-avenue to Avenue A. The particulars of this case have already been reported in the TIMES. The Commissioners took the papers and reserved their decision.

The case of Charles Guidet, for regrading and paving Third-avenue, the particulars of which have also been reported, was next considered, but, after hearing evidence, it was also adjourned.

The case of Vidal and Callaghan, for paving Eleventh-street, from Union-place to Sixth-avenue, was then taken up. Messrs. W. A. Conkling, A. B. Belknap, George Quimby and other property-owners on the line of the work testified that the pavement was laid down as an experiment and that it had proved a failure, and, in fact, was a nuisance. The case was adjourned.

The contracts of C. H. Green for paving One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues; Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, were adjourned, as the representative of the Controller averred that he could produce testimony purporting that undue influence had been used in obtaining the awards for the contracts.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

The trot for a purse and stake of $700, between John Murphy's blk. g. John L. Case, H. W. Howe's blk. m. Nelly, and J. W. King's blk. m. Betsy King, was the magnet that drew a large crowd of people to Fleetwood Park yesterday. The trot was closely contested, and was finally won by John L. Case, in four heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Monday, July 8.—Purse and stake, $700; mile heats; best three in five:

J. Murphy's blk. g. John L. Case, in harness	3	1	1	1
H. W. Howe's blk. m. Nelly, in harness	1	2	2	2
J. W. King's blk. m. Betsy King, to wagon	2	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39¾	1:20¾	2:44
Second heat	40¾	1:21	2:49
Third heat	40½	1:22	2:55
Fourth heat	41¼	1:22	2:48

THE GRAND TROT.

This will be a gala day for the turf-men in this vicinity. The great trot for a purse of $5,000 between the renowned flyers Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry and American Girl is to come off this afternoon at Fleetwood Park, and it is expected that the Maid will be forced to wipe out her present record of 2:16¾. If the weather holds good the attendance of spectators will be immense, and extra preparations have been made to transport the great crowd to the scene of the contest. A special train will leave the Forty-second-street Depot at 2 o'clock, in conjunction with the regular trains.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

The weather being fine and the track in good condition yesterday, a large party of turfites were present at Prospect Park to witness the sweepstakes trot of $600 between H. W. Howe's b. g. Clambake, W. McMahon's gr. m. Butterfly, and H. Heard's br. g. Newsboy. Butterfly was the favorite at the odds of $20 to $15 against the other two, and won the race in four heats.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Monday, July 8.—Sweepstakes, $600; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

W. McMahon entered gr. m. Butterfly	2	1	1	1
H. W. Howe entered b. g. Clambake	3	3	2	2
E. H. Heard entered br. g. Newsboy	1	2	3	dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	46	1:23¼	2:53¼
Second heat	41	1:23½	2:50½
Third heat	46	1:26	2:53¾
Fourth heat	45	1:30	2:58

Meeting of the South Carolina Bondholders.

A meeting of the holders of South Carolina bonds was held yesterday at the office of Drake Bros., to take action on account of the non-payment of accrued interest. Twelve bondholders, representing about $2,000,000, out of $6,000,000, worth of bonds held in this city, were present. Judge Willard, of South Carolina, addressing the meeting, stated that the State is in a prosperous condition but that it is paying exorbitant rates for money. The reason for the non-payment of the interest arose from negligence in not collecting the real estate tax. The income of the State, which is sufficient to meet all demands, has been squandered for political purposes. He wished to urge the New-York bondholders to co-operate with parties who had already commenced legal proceedings against the corrupt officials.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: That, from information regarded by us as reliable, we are satisfied that the State of South Carolina is abundantly capable of providing for the fulfillment of all her bonded obligations without overtaxing her resources; that the failure to provide for the payment of the accrued interest upon her bonds is not due to any want of ability to command the resources requisite for the purpose—on the contrary, abundant means have, during the current fiscal year, been provided for the purpose of sustaining the Government of the State and the payment of interest on her debt, but that the failure of the State to apply such funds is to be attributed to the illegal and corrupt misappropriation of such funds by some of the officers controlling the finances of the State; that we will co-operate with the citizens of that State, whom we believe to be desirous of holding the defaulting officers to legal accountability, and of providing a just and economical administration in the future, and afford such aid and encouragement to them as may be within our power.

A proposition to raise a fund not to exceed one per cent. upon the par value of the bonds for legal proceedings was laid over until the next meeting, on Thursday, when it is hoped a larger number of bondholders will be present.

Inspection of Tenement-Houses.

In accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Board of Health, a most thorough and rigid inspection of the numerous tenement houses throughout the City was inaugurated yesterday.

Dr. Janes has detailed forty-two members of the vaccinating corps to assist the Health Inspectors in the inspection.

The following are the assignments as made yesterday by Dr. Janes:

First and Fifth Wards—Assistant Inspector Kennedy and three Assistants.

Part of Sixth Ward—Assistant Inspector Judson and two Assistants.

Fourth Ward—Assistant Inspector Styles and two Assistants.

Seventh Ward and part of Tenth Ward—Assistant Inspector Post and two Assistants.

Part of Sixth Ward—Assistant Inspector Hall and two Assistants.

Eighth Ward—Assistant Inspector Hughes and two Assistants.

Ninth and Fifteenth Wards—Assistant Inspector Morris and two Assistants.

Parts of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards—Assistant Inspector Joy and three Assistants.

Parts of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Assistant Inspector Henel and four Assistants.

Thirteenth Ward—Assistant Inspector Frankel and two Assistants.

Sixteenth Ward and part of Twentieth—Assistant Inspector Dalrymple and three Assistants.

Parts of Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards—Assistant Inspector Leo and three Assistants.

Parts of Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards—Assistant Inspector Hamilton and three Assistants.

Parts of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards—Assistant Inspector Viele and two Assistants.

Nineteenth Ward—Assistant Inspector Strong and three Assistants.

Twenty-first Ward and part of the Eighteenth Ward—Assistant Inspector Roberts and three Assistants. The inspection is is believed will take at least ten days, and the results will be then communicated to the Board.

The Effects of the Heat Yesterday.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the police in this City yesterday:

Theodore Beancraft, aged twenty-two, of No. 47 Norfolk-street, at Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Barbara Marshall, aged twenty-six, no home, in Twenty-second-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Caroline Swan, aged twenty-five, no home. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

James Mirkaeli, five years old, of No. 196 Second-street, died from effects of heat yesterday.

August Gilleer, thirty-one years old, residing at No. 56 Forsyth-street, was brought to the Tenth Precinct Station last night, insane from sun-stroke received a week ago. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Aislet, aged forty-four, died at No. 520 West Fortieth-street.

Hugh Fallen, aged seventy-four, died at No. 2 Renwick-street.

Margaret Dugan, aged forty, died at No. 183 Ludlow-street.

Yesterday Edward Noonam, of No. 13 Mott-street, New-York, was prostrated by the heat at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

The French Band.

The French band La Garde Republicaine arrived in this City yesterday, from Boston. There was a very general turn-out of French citizens to receive them. The Garde Lafayette, in full dress uniform, under the command of Capt. Laforte, met them on the steamer, and a long procession was formed. They were escorted to the Casino, in Houston-street, where a very elaborate breakfast was spread for them, the Garde Lafayette being the hosts. Capt. Laforte made a speech, welcoming the visitors. It was responded to by M. Panius, the director, who, after thanking their hosts, adverted to the very gratifying reception accorded them in Boston and elsewhere. At 10 o'clock the band was escorted to the Grand Central Hotel, which they purpose to make their head-quarters. They say that the time of their departure is somewhat uncertain.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Frank Duffy and Bernard Lynes were convicted of highway robbery; sentence was suspended, in order to allow proof to be offered of previous good character. The case of the twenty-six boys charged with riot at the House of Refuge, on the 17th May last, was taken up. Twenty-three of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and, with the exception of three, were sentenced to three months each in the Penitentiary; the remaining three were sentenced to one year each. The boys who pleaded not guilty were tried, and the evidence not being sufficient to convict them, they were remanded to the House of Refuge to serve out their unexpired term. William Rich, charged with burglary and larceny, was found not guilty. The case of James Burns, charged with homicide, was put over for a day or two, on account of the illness of the prisoner's counsel.

THE SEVENTH.

Ludicrous Scenes in the Camp at Glen Mitchell.

Making A Night of It—Answering Doctor's Call—Gen. Shaler Reviews the Regiment—The Ball at Camp Sherman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

"CAMP SHERMAN," SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Monday, July 8, 1872.

After evening parade, yesterday, at which Lieut.-Col. Ryder commanded for the first time since his promotion, we had a night of it with a vengeance. Had Falstaff and Prince Hal been brought suddenly to life again, they would have found themselves in the most congenial of company. Nothing transpired during the day as to possibilities, but all the men wore an air of mysterious quiet which they failed in leading the officers to believe was attributable to the subduing tendencies of the religious services in Mitchell's Glen. There were too many little knots of men whispering together to give any plausibility to any such statement. Soon after dark, the first mutterings of the storm were heard. The First Company were determined to run off with the "Big Six" engine of the Sixth Company in spite of guard arrests. They very quietly stole into "Sixth"-street, and, starting at as great a pace as they could, they ran the engine off to the guard-house. Before the Sixth could turn out the engine and two of the First's men were under arrest. They were all released at ten o'clock this morning by the Adjutant. For a while the men kept pretty quiet, but the Sixth soon made desperate sallies to recover their engine—the slang expressions, "Never mind the guard," being on every one's lips. But the guard was too active, and "Big Six" remained in limbo. The great event, however, occurred at 3 o'clock A. M. Some of the boys sneaked into the drummer-boys' tent and stole two drums. A minute afterward a mattress was run up on the color-staff, the lanyards cut half-way up, and the drums were beating the "long roll." In five minutes every company was out and marching to the guard-tent, and the howitzer section stood at their guns ready for any emergency. Officers rushed about, Col. Clark turned out, and, the hoax being discovered, the companies were dismissed.

To-day has been a sequence of comedies and broad farces. The first act of the play came off at the doctor's call, at 10 o'clock, and, as might have been expected, the Irrepressibles were the actors. This was the mischief I alluded to in my letter of yesterday, as being then in incubation. Surgeon Morris and Assistant Surgeon Ward were the objects selected for attack by these very impertinent rascals. They organized a burlesque collection of men who were supposed to have been out without passes the night before, and to have had a volley fired at them while endeavoring to run the guard. No adequate description of their appearance can be given. The sad procession should have been seen to be appreciated. A few minutes before 10, Sergt. H. L. Freeland went to the hospital tent to notify Dr. Morris, and to give him time to prepare for amputations, &c. The wounded were all collected in line, and at tattoo they started for the hospital under the escort of Sergt. G. W. Freeland and a guard of five files of the First Company, Emmons Irrepressible Light Guard. The appearance of the squad caused a rush from all parts of camp, the affair having been kept strictly secret, and the groaning sufferers made their way slowly to the hospital amid roars of laughter. Some of the men had their legs enveloped in bandages and were on crutches; others had their heads bound up in rags and covered with plaster; others, their arms in slings. They were as dilapidated a crowd as could have been well brought together. First came Corporal F. M. McMillan, on crutches, leg shattered and slight wound over left eyebrow; then came Corporal W. A. French, badly shot in the face, already much prostrated from heat and exposure on guard; Corporal F. W. Conklin, shot in right eye and right hip; Corporal Haeger, shot in back, paralysis of lower limbs, (he was carried on a stretcher;) Privates Wm. R. Sproulls, shot in leg; O. M. Arkenburgh, shot through left lung; Robert Dessoir, hand shot off; G. H. Sloane, on crutches, wounded in leg and ankle; A. C. McIntyre, shot through both jaws, tongue carried away, (this was a terrible misfortune, as Mr. McIntyre is the orator of the regiment;) W. D. D. Hyer, three bullets in throat and face; H. J. Norris, knocked down by butt of rifle, face fearfully swollen and disfigured; J. Chalmers, ear shot off; Charles P. Bosworth, face almost destroyed and nose gone; D. R. Andrew, shot through neck; and M. W. Sciverin, shot in right eye. It is impossible to picture the ludicrous expression of surprise on the faces of the surgeons as this "badly-timbered" crowd approached. But they were equal to the occasion. Dr. Morris at once proceeded to examine their wounds with the greatest gravity. He at once declared that Corporal McMillan's leg must be amputated; a common handsaw was produced, a wash-basin to catch the blood, and bandages to cover the stump. The Corporal went through the operation with a display of physical courage which drew plaudits from the whole regiment. Dr. Ward probed many of the wounded men with the Sergeant's bayonet, and gave them the comforting assurance that they would all die, and strongly advised all those who had families or owned real estate or personal property to make their wills. Corporal Haeger made his on the spot. He bequeathed an empty Congress-water bottle (possessing nothing more valuable) to the First Company, and named Corporal McMillan and Sergt. Freeland as his executors. The men were ordered into hospital, and after being photographed in a group by Mr. Gurney, took a sad farewell of their comrades. The First Company have passed a resolution that Mr. Gurney, who is photographer of the regiment, be ordered to send a copy of the picture to every regimental hospital in the Union.

The Colonel this morning notified the different companies that a ball would be given in the streets of the camp to-night, and informally requested that the camp might present an appearance worthy of the regiment. The men at once set to work with a will. Every hatchet and ax within two miles was pressed into the service, and every street in camp is now a grove of trees. Arches of green boughs span the space between the tents, flags and banners float in all directions, and a maze of Chinese lanterns will, after dark, give an oriental touch to the picture. The boys have all been studying the Arabian Nights and Lalla Rookh, and the Irrepressibles have telegraphed up to Niblo's Garden for instructions in scenic decoration. The scene really bids fair to be picturesque to a degree, and with the melodious strains of Grafulla's Band will be captivating even to the ball-goers of Saratoga. The weather is magnificent, too, and all seems bound to go "merry as a marriage bell." When the gong sounded for dinner at 12 o'clock the colored waiters from Mitchell's Hotel, whence the mess is provisioned, stood fanning themselves and wondering why no one came to table except the officers. The fact is the men were too busy in preparing for their *al fresco* fête for any such commonplace business as eating. "Dinner! Order mine to be kept hot till to-morrow," was Corporal Haeger's reply to the Sergeant who asked why his men did not go to mess. The enthusiasm of these Seventh Regiment boys, most of whom, when at home, are accustomed to every luxury, is truly surprising. They work like horses at their company and battalion drills, do all their camp house-work, sleep for two hours or so a day, are up to fun and frolic at all hours, and are as merry crew as the nineteenth century Jolly King Cole could desire to have about him.

Gen. Shaler, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the regiment this afternoon. After the dress-parade, the visitors to the camp poured in to such an extent that the guard could hardly pass them fast enough, and for some time there was a regular block of carriages. When the regiment was dismissed, the great secret of the day was made public. It was a burlesque of the review. Lieut. Suffen, of the Sixth Company, on horseback, was the reviewing General; Corporal Haeger, on a mule, was his first officer, and Corporal McMillan, on a donkey, the Adjutant. As the troops marched out on the parade-ground, one great roar of laughter went up. There was, of course, the company of Irrepressibles, with their round-the-corner-shooting howitzer battery, and the great Big Six fire brigade. In addition were companies of base-ball players, of amazons, a wonderfully-got-up company of Indians, and a company composed of all the colored servants of the regiment headed by a great female who represented Tennie C. Claflin. Lieut. Suffen, the reviewing officer, was received with a salute from the howitzer battery of the First Company, the tin trumpet and whistle band of the Fourth Company playing as well as they could "Hail to the Chief." The whole thing was sublimely ridiculous. As the commandants put the companies through all the manœuvres of a review and parade, the visitors crowded round in such numbers that a guard was detailed to keep them back, while cheers and shouts of laughter drowned the report of the far-famed howitzer. This parade was admitted to be the best thing the regiment has brought out. The camp is now illuminated with thousands of Chinese lanterns, calcium lights, and colored fire. Thousands of people are present dancing in front of head-quarters, promenading in the streets between the tents, and taking a tour under a strong escort of the camp. At the same time a brilliant and elaborate display of fire-works is adding to the excitement. Such a scene is seldom witnessed. The Seventh must feel gratified at the success of their fête. Saratoga seems to have transposed itself into their camp.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

The Future of the Slave Trade—Minister Sickles' Alleged Instructions in Relation to Its Toleration.

Madrid (June 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

What Gen. Sickles may be instructed to say on other subjects to the Madrid Cabinet, of course I know not, but it has been rumored that, before he leaves Madrid, he may put before the Spanish Government the alternative of abolishing slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, or of terminating diplomatic relations with the United States. How far it may be right for the United States to assume this attitude toward a friendly Power it is not for me to discuss; but, as one pretty well acquainted with the influences employed by the slave-owners to prevent the Home Government fulfilling the pledges and promises made over and over again by Spain to other nations to abolish the degrading institution, I am convinced that, except under some pressure, Spain will never liberate the slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. There can be no better proof of this than the fact that the framers of certain regulations pretended to be essential to the carrying out of Señor Moret's Preparatory Abolition law of June, 1870, has seen the excuse for retarding the execution of that law, so that not one single slave has as yet been emancipated under it. Snugly placed away in the pigeon-holes of the Madrid Council of State this projected Code of Regulations has been dormant for nearly two years, while the island authorities are hypocritically proclaiming that it is the only thing they want to enable them to begin to carry out the law in question. It was rumored here last week that the Washington Cabinet had addressed a dispatch to the Spanish Government on the social and political state of Spain's colonial possessions, and the non-fulfillment of her solemn promises respecting the abolition of slavery. Much alarm was created by this rumor, which was endeavored to be allayed by some of the papers saying the dispatch in question was a model of delicacy and of sympathy on the part of the North American Cabinet. On this the Madrid *Discusion* remarks that even if it was it does not diminish the gravity of the step. The rumor, however, is a little premature. It has leaked out in Washington and been conveyed here that Gen. Sickles is to indite such a dispatch and send it in, but he has not yet done it so far as I have heard. In the belief, however, that it has been presented the *Discusion* says it ought not to surprise anybody. It has reason to believe that a course of action is being decided on at Washington in relation to the promises Spain has made in the face of the civilized world, which can in no way be considered as an attack on her sovereignty. It records Gen. Grant's remarks to Admiral Polo, when receiving the latter as Spanish Envoy, to the effect that he trusted in a continuance of the cordial amity and affection which united Spain and the United States, although he was sorry to have to observe that the Government of Madrid had not fulfilled its reiterated and positive promises as regards its provinces in the Gulf of Mexico. It also says that Gen. Grant in his last Message called Moret's Preparatory Abolition law a law of apparent abolition, for by it the masters were able to get rid of the slaves who had become a burden to them by reason of their old age, and the slaves only entered on the enjoyment of freedom when they had one foot in the grave. The *Discusion* laments the ban which seems to prevent what is really going on in Cuba being known and discussed in Madrid, and the fact that the grossest calumny is directed against all who attempt to lift up the end of the curtain which covers these colonial horrors. It hints that while the Spanish Government is going to sleep on the subject, the Governments of England and the United States may be coming to a joint understanding respecting it. To no other motive can it attribute the efforts of the Cabinet of St. James in Egypt and the recent debate at Westminster on Cuban slavery. The public men of England compared the Spaniards, in that debate in respect of slavery with people who only figure in the rear-guard of the civilized world. The reiterated promises of the Ministers of the Revolution had not been fulfilled, and thus a great impetus had been given to the steps the foreign Powers seem disposed to take to prevent a nation pretending to be Christian and enlightened maintaining the institution of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

New American Agency.

Messrs. Smalpage & Co., of No. 82 Fifth-avenue, and London and Paris, have established an agency for the convenience of their American and Continental customers. The design is to afford information to all Americans who may be traveling abroad, irrespective of Messrs. Smalpage's special business. The firm is already widely and favorably known in this City—the clothes which they supply to their customers cannot be excelled, and the workmanlike and thorough manner in which they execute all their commissions well entitles them to the confidence of the public. It is a pleasure to carry on business with such a firm, for whatever it undertakes to do, it does well and honestly—characteristics which are not too common in the present day.

Messrs. Smalpage & Co. have now accepted the West End (London) Agency of the Cunard Line. We quote the following from the *American Register:*

MESSRS. SMALPAGE & CO.—Americans desirous of securing passages by the Cunard Line will consult their interests by obtaining them at the offices of Messrs. Smalpage & Son, Nos. 41 and 43 Maddox-street, Regent-street, London. These gentlemen are most obliging, and are ready at all times to furnish Americans arriving in London with information regarding hotels, places of amusement and advantageous houses to make their purchases at. We particularly recommend their establishment to our compatriots.

Americans in England, or going there, cannot do better than make the acquaintance of this old-established and most trustworthy firm.

City Finances—City Chamberlain's Weekly Statement.

The following is City Chamberlain Palmer's exhibit of the state of the City finances, for the week ending Saturday, 6th inst.:

	Receipts.	Payments.
City Treasury	$283,449 21	$722,471 99
Sinking fund redemption	11,406 02	......
Sinking fund interest	44,532 35	......
Interest on City stocks	......	2,530 00
Board of Apportionment	4,617 00	......
Interest on City and County stock—gold	26,326 44	9,525 00
County Treasury	185,297 51	162,337 03
Totals	$490,621 53	$897,864 01

Balances.

	June 29.	July 6.
City Treasury	$6,383,927 73	$5,906,593 95
Sinking fund redemption	290,080 69	301,486 71
Sinking fund interest	451,795 05	496,327 40
Interest on City stocks	57,063 16	54,533 16
Board of Apportionment	243,458 17	248,075 17
Interest on City and County stock—gold	......	16,800 44
County Treasury	571,622 47	544,583 92
Totals	$7,987,957 23	$7,580,714 75

Important Railroad Connections.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 8.

The contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the one part, and the Central (New-Jersey) and Long Branch Railroad on the other, over the proposed bridge across the Raritan, has been settled, first, by assenting to a wooden bridge, with sufficient draw for the commerce of the Delaware and Raritan canal; and second, a union track from the river to the junction of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. By this arrangement the Central of New-Jersey gets control of the line to Long Branch, connecting with the New-Jersey Central at Elizabeth, and the Pennsylvania gets control of another all rail line to Philadelphia by way of Perth Amboy and Camden, a shorter and better route to and from Philadelphia and New-York. The bridge and through road to Philadelphia will be running by January 1, 1873, and that to Long Branch by July 1, 1873. This settlement secures railroad connections of great moment to the public.

The Hoosac Tunnel—The Last Brick Laid at the Western Entrance.

From the Schenectady Star, July 6.

On Friday of last week at ten minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., the last brick of the twelve million which compose the arching of the western entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel, was laid by State Engineer D. B. Frost, the first being laid just six years ago this month by Engineer Doane, the second by B. C. Campbell, and the third by Mr. John Hocking, who was the efficient superintendent of the Farren job, and afterwards a contractor with Wm. Holbrook, which firm completed this magnificent work. Thus the great obstacle which the former opponents of the Hoosac Tunnel clamored against as impossible to overcome, has with its quicksand, water, loose lime-rock and enemies been conquered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—20, Peck vs. Clarke; 41, Bryce vs. Ketcham et al.; 52, The Bee Box and Lumber Company vs. Boeman; 60, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 65, Bragul vs. Smith et al.; 73, Robbins et al. vs. Lowenstein; 97, Westervelt; 113, National Bank of Chicago vs. Pomeroy. Call 130, Cohn vs. Simon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Andrew F. Harrison, burglary; 2, Julius Lesser, burglary; 3, Dennis Campbell, James McClane, John Ellison, grand larceny; 4, Ellen O. Brice, larceny; 5, John Murphy, Patrick Ahern, larceny from the person; 6, William Jones, Thomas Fox, larceny from the person; 7, Thomas Heward, Peter Jackson, larceny from the person; 8, Francis Dooley, seduction.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Messrs. Von Schatck & Co., No. 12 Broad-street, have just published their quarterly circular of American stocks and securities, showing the amount of stock outstanding, the last dividend, the present price, and giving much other information of a very useful kind. This circular cannot fail to be of great service for reference in all commercial houses.

Simon Sterne, Esq., (of the late firm of Goepp & Sterne,) will sail for Europe with his family on the *Cuba* to-morrow.

The journeymen piano-makers were yesterday engaged in an annual pic-nic and summer night's festival at Jones' Wood.

Joseph Dion and John Deery, billiard players, arrived in this City recently, and will probably play at Cyrille Dion's on Thursday next.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore yesterday on the beach at Governor's Island, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

An unknown boy, supposed to belong to the steamer City of Limerick, was found drowned off Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday evening.

The Yorkville Police Court was adjourned at 11 o'clock, yesterday, by Alderman Plunkitt, who presided, out of respect for the late Ex-Judge McCunn.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park band at the Battery Park to-day from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Max Mendee, of No. 173 Delancey-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $50 worth of gold coin from his employer, Samuel Blatt, of No. 73 Spring-street.

John Clark, sixty-five years old, of No. 438 West Thirty-ninth-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 36 North River, last night. He was rescued, but died on the way to the Third Precinct Station.

The dwelling-house of Mr. James M. Hunt, No. 127 East Thirty-fifth-street, was entered some time between 1 and 6 P. M. on Sunday, during the absence of the family, and property worth $615 stolen.

The *United States Mail and Post-office Assistant* has been enlarged, and improved in its general appearance. This paper is now a complete compendium of all matters pertaining to the Post-office Department.

The schooner Telegraph, while passing through Hell Gate at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran ashore on Holmes' Rock, knocked off a piece of her keel, and staved a hole in her side, causing her to fill and sink.

Wm. Wagner, aged thirty, of No. 521 Sixth-street, while painting the front of No. 438 Fifth-street, yesterday, fell from a scaffold, and, striking on the sidewalk, was so badly injured that he died in a few moments.

A number of Elsatians and Lorrainers met at Irving Hall last night, to make arrangements for a demonstration of loyalty to the French Republic. The proposed demonstration is to come off at Irving Hall, on the 15th inst.

Evan Jones, residing in Brooklyn, who for fourteen years has been employed as a porter in the fish and provision store of G. P. Trigg & Co., at No. 182 Duane-street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of embezzlement.

The White Star steam-ship Atlantic, which left Liverpool on June 28, and Queenstown on June 29, reached this port yesterday. Her mail advices are fresher by three days than those already at hand. We are indebted to the management and officers of the line for fresh foreign papers.

James Duffy, better known as "Old Jimmy," died in the Tombs yesterday morning, of general debility. He was fifty years old. For eighteen years past he has been a constant inmate of the prison, being charged with intoxication all the time. He had been a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

John Lowery, of No. 746 Broadway, was committed yesterday at Jefferson Market before Justice Ledwith, on a charge of breaking into the dwelling-house No. 10 East Ninth-street, occupied by Henry A. Kerr, and attempting to carry away $2,000 worth of furniture. He was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Cusick, the aged man, late of No. 436 East Fourteenth-street, who was run over and killed by a Yonkers down-train of the Hudson River Railroad, at Ninety-sixth-street and Twelfth-avenue, on the 29th ult. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Pattison controversy for the possession of the children of the parties, was continued yesterday by the examination of witnesses on behalf of Mrs. Pattison. The testimony was exclusively a reiteration of testimony already published in the TIMES, relating to the habits of Mr. Pattison and his treatment of his wife.

Capt. Wm. Brandies, of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., who was arrested by Sergeant Christie of the Fourth Precinct for playing music while returning from a funeral on Sunday, was arraigned before Alderman Coman at the Tombs yesterday, and discharged, the Alderman holding that Capt. Brandies had no intention of violating the law.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday confirmed the nomination by the Mayor of Wm. S. Leach to the office of Commissioner of Excise.

Andrew H. Bishop, who attempted to kill his wife, in Lafayette-avenue, January last, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, confirmed the nomination by the Mayor, of Marcus C. Riggs, as a member of the Board of Education.

Dr. Cochrane, the Health Officer, reports that during the past week 59 marriage and 64 birth returns were received, and 270 burial permits were granted.

On Sunday evening the cigar store of Henry Ramer, No. 23 Union-street, was damaged to the extent of $50 by fire, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Last evening Officer John Donohue who was murderously assaulted in Williamsburgh on Sunday morning by the "Battle-row gang" was still alive, but insensible.

Mrs. Row and son, two of the victims of the South-side Railroad accident, were buried Sunday afternoon from the South Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, E. D.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported by the Health Officer for the past week is as follows: Small-pox, 27; scarlet fever, 7; typhoid, 3; typhus, 1; diptheria, 3.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, held last evening at head-quarters, on Classon-avenue, a committee was appointed to revise the roll of the Association.

Last evening a number of the Brooklyn livery-stable keepers, assembled at Stein's livery stable on Washington-street, and adopted preliminary measures for organizing an association.

The injunction heretofore obtained by Mrs. Maria E. Adams against the Atlantic-avenue Commissioners, restraining them from grading the avenue in front of her property was dissolved yesterday.

A number of New-York and Brooklyn roughs created a disturbance at a refreshment saloon at Fort Hamilton on Sunday, and proceeded to smash the furniture. They were not ejected until the military were called out.

Yesterday afternoon Frank Harris, of No. 196 Pearl-street, fell into the man-hole in the centre of the pier of the East River Bridge. The hole is 100 feet deep, with about three feet of water at the bottom. Harris escaped uninjured.

Supervisor Shevlin yesterday presented the report of the keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary, showing that on June 12th there were in the institution 426 prisoners. Amount earned in the work-shops during the month of June, $2,625.

The President of the Board of Aldermen yesterday offered a resolution to authorize the Controller to employ a competent accountant to assist him in systematizing the accounts of the various departments of the Municipal Government. The resolution was lost.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Daniel Desmond, who died from the effects of a murderous assault, on the 4th of July, last evening returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from concussion of the brain, caused by blows inflicted by Matthew Stapleton. Stapleton was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Orangemen of Jersey City have completed the necessary arrangements for their parade on Friday next.

During last year there were 971 patients in the wards of the Jersey City Hospital, and 2,789 persons received outside treatment, in addition to 513 persons vaccinated.

William Cavanaugh, a lad fifteen years old, residing at Twentieth-street and Seventh-avenue, was drowned near Long Dock, Jersey City, on Sunday evening.

The body of the man found in the Hoboken ferry slip on Friday morning, has been identified as that of James O'Neil, a resident of Hoboken, who had been missing from his home since the Fourth.

The Jersey City boss barbers yesterday agreed to the terms demanded by the journeymen, and shops will hereafter close at 8 P. M. five days in the week, at 11 P. M. on Saturday, and on Sunday at noon.

The Second Regiment, New-Jersey State National Guard, yesterday morning went into camp at Englewood. The regiment, about two hundred strong, after marching through the principal streets, took the steamer Pioneer, which carried them directly to the camping grounds. They will remain in camp until Saturday, and on Thursday the regiment will be reviewed by Gov. Parker and Staff, after which the officers will give a grand dinner.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon the Prussian Kaiser Band performed in Schneider's Park, Hunter's Point.

The body of Mr. Rogers, one of the parties who was drowned while bathing at Northampton, was taken to his home in Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County will meet on Thursday next, for the purpose of a thorough examination of the County Treasurer's and town officials' accounts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged; Extra Spring, $6 75@$7. Wheat—A speculative demand, prices higher and irregular; No. 2 Spring, $1 22½@$1 26; closed at $1 23, cash or July; $1 17¾@$1 17½, August; No. 1 Spring, $1 26@$1 27. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c. offered, cash or July; 41½c.@41¾c., August; Rejected, 38¼c. Oats firm but lower; No. 2 at 26½c. cash; 26¾c. August. Rye in fair demand but lower; No. 2 at 55c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall 54c. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork in fair demand, and advanced 5c.@10c.; sales at $13 10@$13 15, cash or July; $13 30 August. Lard in good demand at $8 85@$8 87½, cash or July; for Summer, 7½c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@6⅞c., loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams, $12 50@$13, all packed. Cattle dull and drooping; good to choice, $5 50@$6 25; buyers demand a reduction. Live Hogs in good demand for Bacon grades; heavy Hogs dull and nominal; light weights, $3 80@$4 15. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 238,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Cattle, 8,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 256,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Lake Imports—Flour, 10,382 bbls.; Wheat, 224,700 bushels; Corn, 340,322 bushels; Oats, 277,150 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 109,150 bushels; Corn, 210,255 bushels; Oats, 47,107 bushels; Rye, 25,443 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevators—Wheat, 41,344 bushels; Corn, 52,850 bushels; Oats, 37,100 bushels. Canal Freights firm. Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour—Sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25; Baker's, $8@$8 50. Wheat firmer, with an increased inquiry, and held out of the market; quoted—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 40; Chicago Spring No. 2, $1 35@$1 38; White Canada, $1 56@$1 64. Corn dull; sales in small lots at 51c., quoted 50c.@51c. Oats unchanged. Barley-malt in fair demand; and quoted—Canada, $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 15@$1 20. Grain in store, omitting one elevator, not returned—Wheat, 259,159 bushels; Corn, 685,369 bushels; Oats, 754,097 bushels; Barley, 3,769 bushels; Rye, 8,490 bushels; Barley-malt, 24,839 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged at $7@$7 25. Wheat unchanged and quiet at $1 45@$1 50. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Rye dull and lower at 70c.@72c. Oats dull and drooping; sales at 35c.@37c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm for choice, at 18c.@20c. Pork—Demand light, and holders firm; regular, $12 25; City, $14 75. Lard steady; Summer, 8c.; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand at 14c.@14½c. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4@$4 40. Whisky steady at 84c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Quercitron Bark steady; No. 1 at $37 50. Flour dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6. Spring Wheat—Family, $9. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 68; Amber, $1 70@$1 75. Rye held at 70c. Corn—Limited inquiry; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c. Oats dull; Mixed, 38c.@40c.; White, 41c.@42c. Coffee quiet; Java, 20c.@22c.; Rio, 17½c.@19½c., gold. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Molasses—No sales. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 23½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 23½ for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower at 39½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and lower at 26¾c. for No. 2. Rye dull and declined at 56c. Barley firm at 65c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; net receipts, 177 bales; gross, 177 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 17,069 bales.

GALVESTON, July 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 15 bales; stock, 717 bales.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Germany, via Bremen, by the America, at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Wisconsin, at 12 M.....For Havana, by the Saratoga, at 2 P. M.....For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—Jacob Hodgson, Master Robert Hodgson, H. A. Kruger, Jas. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, R. K. Sutton, W. J. Finlay, Jno. Perrin, Dr. W. Thornton, Jos. F. Gamble, J. H. Dilks, H. Thompson, W. D. Spalding, David Lawson, Miss Mary Lawson, Miss Susie Lawson, Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. Roebuck, John Putnam, C. S. Langdon, F. M. Blossom, Wm. Ellicott, J. M. Munson, Miss Louisa Harrison, J. B. West, Mrs. West, Miss J. L. DeHaven, Mrs. C. A. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland, Thos. Gaylord, C. Rondebush, W. V. Martin, Mrs. Hartsuff, Prof. R. P. Keep, S. C. Howell, Dr. Wm. Clark, A. M., E. H. Von Schaick, D. C. Leach, Miss Belle Howell, Gen. J. W. Hall, Mrs. J. W. Hall, J. Leantard, H. Warmington, Mrs. H. Warmington, Chas. Warmington, Miss Ida Warmington, Miss Lizzie Warmington, J. H. Robinson, F. M. Robinson, L. Franklin, Mrs. C. Harris, Miss E. Tamier, R. S. Messick, Mrs. R. S. Messick, F. G. Rogers, Mr. Bernard, Arthur Sheridan, Mrs. Polly Sheridan, Alex. Kaiser, M. Zillerbach, J. B. Freeman, Mr. Babe, Mrs. E. Schultz, Miss Harriett Schultz, Miss Nelly Schultz, Mast. Geo. Schultz, W. Schoneke, O. Lavelle, M. Hewett, F. D. Bennett, Jas. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. John, J. Morrell, E. Berry, J. P. M. Batque.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Jose Rindavets, P. C. Ridge, Mrs. Bennison, Dr. R. Withers, Edward Smith, Samuel Allen, F. L. Dingley, Ellis Goldberg, Rev. H. G. Wells, J. R. Dunn, Mrs. Sarah Cohen and 4 children, W. Milkin and wife, Alex. Henderson, Mr. Gibbs, John Knott, W. Houston, S. E. Burwell, Thos. Morris, H. Evans, Charles F. Groshols, Rev. E. C. Atwood, Wm. McCummins, Mr. Burrows, Miss Rose Coghlan, Rev. J. C. McSweeny, Rev. Fred. Kuttell, Rev. J. F. Fagan, F. Eilers, T. Kynhout, C. Kynhout, S. Vande Wyngaard, James Ledger and wife, George E. Surmgeter, Leander Waterbury, Miss Amy Sheridan, Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Marta Parselle, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Pauline Leslie, Mrs. Haggart, Mrs. M. Perine, Miss M. McClusky.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon sets..10:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:18 | Gov. Island.11:07 | Hell Gate..12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships E. B. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships City of Brooklyn, Cousins, London, Nesmith & Son; Peter Star, Stetson, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Marianne VI. (Port.) Santos, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; John Bryant, Baker, San Francisco, George Howes & Co.

Barks Dover, (Br.) Stepen, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Erna, (Ger.) Schütte, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eyr, (Norw.) Sammis, Hamburg, Tobias & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Ber., Middleton & Co.; R. A. Kennedy, Hopper, Leghorn.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool June 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 531 passengers to J. H. Sparks. July 5, lat. 40 22, lon. 49 51, exchanged signals with ship Canova, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Sunderland; 4th, lat. 45 05, lon. 40 34, exchanged signals with steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool June 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 149 passengers to John G. Dale. July 5, lat. 40 00, lon. 42 38, exchanged night signal with an Inman steamer bound E.

Bark Emma, (of Truro, N. S.,) Forbes, Leghorn 55 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 29; came a middle passage, and had variable weather, and been 10 ds. W. of the Banks; June 14, lat. 45 58, lon. 47, passed large quantities of yellow pine lumber, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Bark Falkving, (Norw.,) Kobbell, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light winds and fogs, and has been 38 ds. W. of the Banks; June 7, lat. 41 30, lon. 49 55, passed schr. Zephyr, (Br.,) bound E.

Bark Joaquina de Barreras, (Span.,) Lomez, Cardenas 9 ds., in ballast to C. Marti & Co.

Brig River Queen, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Cow Bay 12 ds., with 513 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Morning Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Mccomber, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, McDonald, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Proteus, Ackley, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. John Bird, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has had moderate weather, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Pearse, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Malanta, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Clark, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Portland, Coffill, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to J. A. Morsey.

Schr. Annie Bayard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whelpley, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with 304 tons coal to Haney & Parker.

Schr. Laddie, (of Newport,) Turner, Hillsborough, N. B., 10 ds., with 1,225 barrels calcined plaster to Walter Tompkins—vessel to Ed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Hutchinson, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Charter Oak, Beebe, Portland, with lumber, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles E. Hillyard, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to J. Stone.

Schr. John Romines, Roberts, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baldwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to S. R. Mailer.

Schr. J. B. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Brunette, West, Bangor, with lumber for Sing Sing.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Hart, Bowdoinham, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Brasos, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Barker, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Carver, Bangor, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tillie E., Wyman, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nautalus, Crocket, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Young, Carter, for Brookhaven.

Schr. Muskee, Kelly, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Flower, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Annie Collins, Tooker, Brookhaven.

Schr. J. E. Earl, Forsyth, New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Fonder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Miller, Stonington.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwich.

Schr. Forest, McAllister, Fall River.

Schr. Carroll, Hatch, Newport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford.

BELOW—Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Bremen May 10, with mdse. to Snow and Burgess.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brigs Seaside, from St. Iago; Island Lass, from Havana; Marshall Dutch, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brigs Margaret Ridley, from Barbadoes; Carrie E. Pickering, from Alexandria; Susie S. Strout, from Baltimore, and Mary Cobb, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Arr. steam-ship Carlos, from New-York.

The steam-ship George Cromwell sld. for New-York July 6.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—Arr. brig John Shay, from Matanzas.

Sld. steam-ship Darien, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—Arr. schr. Henry Allen, from Port Royal, Va.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 6.—Arr. schrs. Thos. W. Thorns, Providence, for Oak Bluffs; Geo. Brooks, Hoboken, for Portland; Mary Shaw, Baltimore, for Saldan; Mary G. R., Boston, for Jacksonville; C. B. Wood, do, for Philadelphia; C. H. Moller, Hyannis, for do; Angola, Franklin, for New-York; Kate Grant, Bangor, for do; Owen P. Hinds, Calais, for do; Castle Ellen, do, for New Bedford; Astoria, Ellsworth, for Dighton; Sea Queen, Sullivan, for Washington, D. C.

Also arr. fishing schrs. D. Ellis, Harwich; Rainbow, Dartmouth; Harriet Torfey, Cohassett; Anna E. Frye; Katie, P. Rick, for Provincetown, on a mackerel cruise. Passed by bark Armenia, Boston, for New-York; schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. C. S. Dyer, Angola, C. B. Wood, Kate Grant.

7TH. Arr. steamer Myrtle, (U. S.) on a cruise; schrs. Frank, Port Johnson, for Boston; E. H. Nash, Elizabethport, for Salem; Pavilion, Fall River, for Edgartown; Lucy Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Velma & Wave, Addison, for New-York; John Snow, Chelsea, for New-York; Brookfield, Calais, for New-York; Olive Hayward, Bangor, for New-York; Dura, Dupuy, for New-Haven; Lamartine, Calais, for New-Haven; Trenton, Calais, for Stonington; M. Sewall, Bangor, for Huntington; Ruth Thomas, Bangor, for Fall River; Judge Tenney, Bangor, for Norwalk; Clara Norton, Bangor, for Bridgeport; James Bliss, Portland, for Elizabethport; Fannie H. Bucklin, Windsor, for Newburg; E. A. Ford, Moncton, for orders; Leading Star, St. George, for orders, (New-Haven.)

Sld. schrs. E. H. Nash, M. Sewall, Frank Brookfield, Pavilion, C. H. Moller, T. W. Thorne, George Brooks, O. P. Hinds, Hattie, Ellen, Astoria, Mary Shore, Sea Queen, Mary G. R.

July 8—Arr. brig Ida, Turk's Island via Newport, for Boston; schrs E. Louise, Bangor, for Newark; Pearl, Saco, for New-York; Panther, Antiquo, for Elizabethport.

Sld. all before reported excepting schrs. R. A. Poole, waiting orders, and E. S. Gildersleeve.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 8.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Zimmerman, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 7th.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, and the National line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Bragg, both from New-York June 26, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 8 A. M. yesterday, the latter to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The White Star line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Murray, from New-York June 29; Allan line steam-ship Corinthian, from Montreal, and ship Felicia, from New-York May 25, arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 8.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York June 26, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
BELTS, CHATELAINES, BELT-POUCHES, FANHOOKS, CHAINS, &C.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

A.—TINGLEY'S PATENT ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, FOR SALE BY JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. 16 Catherine-st., New-York.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

THE GARDNER
FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE! It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and efficient in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and Army Posts.

Send for descriptive circulars to
WALTON BROS., No. 95 Liberty-st., and
TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO.,
No. 31 Chambers-st., New-York.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities, scientifically made and adjusted; also Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms, and competent female to wait upon ladies.